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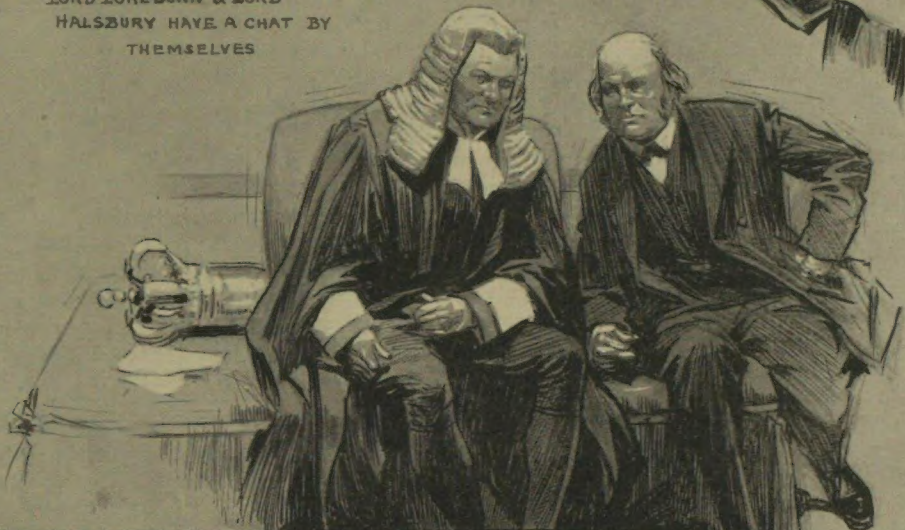
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THE PEERS AND LORD MILNER

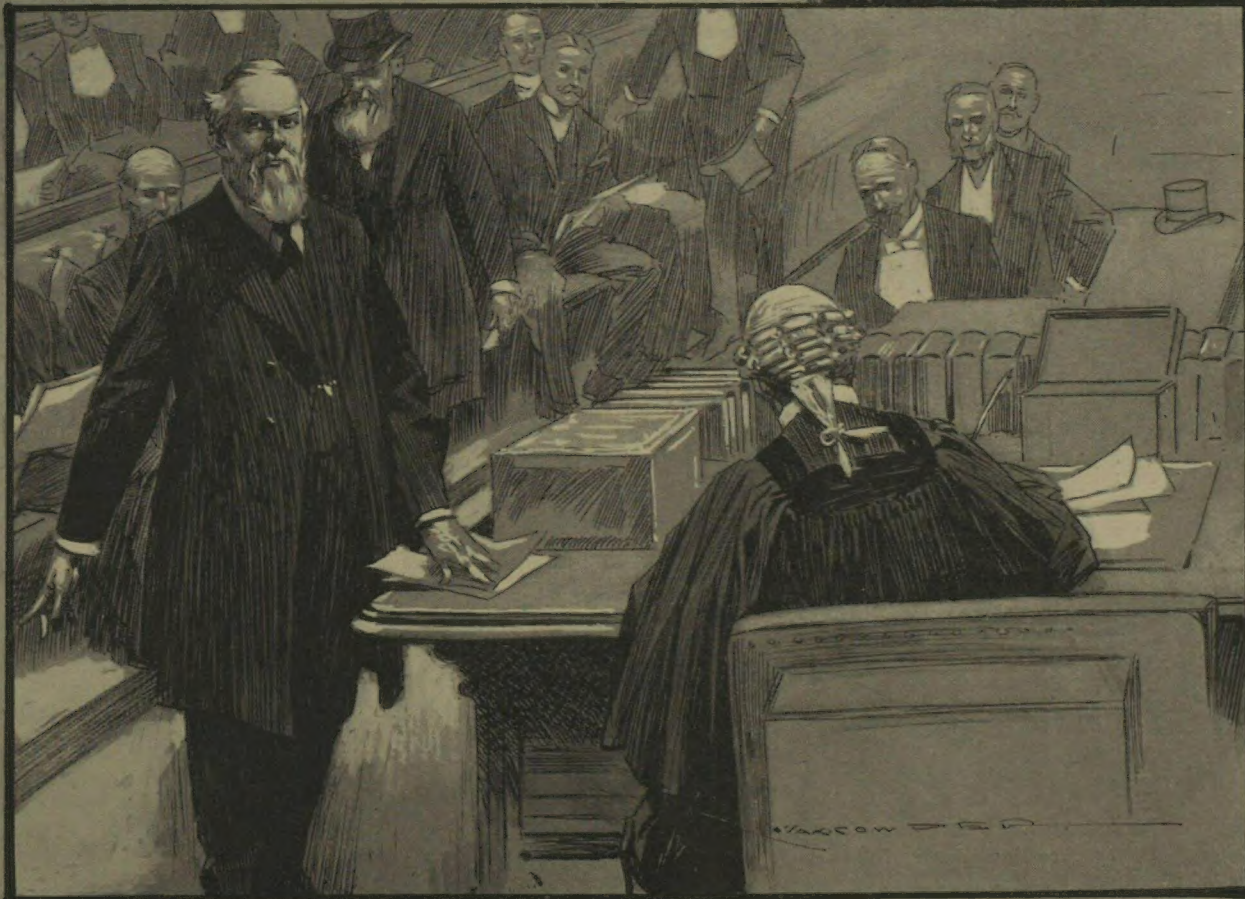
THE PRESENT & FORMER LORD CHANCELLORS
LORD LOREBURN & LORD
HALSBURY HAVE A CHAT BY
THEMSELVES



LADY LANSDOWNE
LISTENS TO THE DEBATE



LORD
HALIFAX
SPEAKS IN
PRAISE OF
LORD MILNER

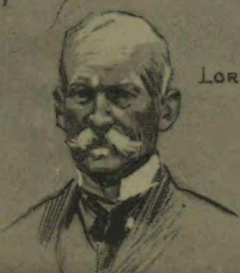
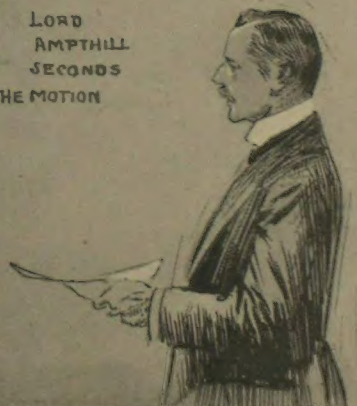


LORD ELGIN SUPPORTS
THE GOVERNMENT



THE ARCHBISHOP
OF CANTERBURY
SUPPORTS THE
MOTION

LORD
AMPTHILL
SECONDS
THE MOTION



LORD ROBERTS



LORD BALFOUR OF
BURLEIGH



LORD
LANSDOWNE

THE PEERS' DEFENCE OF LORD MILNER: SPEAKERS AND SPECTATORS DURING A DEBATE ON LORD HALIFAX'S MOTION.

SKETCHES BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On March 29 Lord Halifax moved that the House express its high appreciation of Lord Milner's services in South Africa. Lord Elgin moved the previous question; but Lord Halifax's resolution was carried by 170 against 35.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

FOR the old-fashioned view of foreigners there was a great deal to be said; though our fathers, with a fine contempt for such explanations, never said it. They jeered at the foreigner because he was foreign, which he certainly is; because he was a startling and unfamiliar sight, having certain quite natural and involuntary effects upon the mere nerves of laughter. In a word, they mocked the stranger because he was strange. They attacked him because they could not understand him. This may be narrow (whatever that means), but I think it can hardly be so narrow according to any proper meaning as the modern method; which is to attack foreigners under the impression that we do understand them. We have lost the pleasure (the enormous pleasure) of laughing at a Frenchman without having in the least gained the philosophical pleasure of really respecting and comprehending him. Of the two the untravelled Englishman has probably more glimmering of Continental conditions than the travelled Englishman; for he has seen no Europe at all. The travelled Englishman has seen a false Europe. Sanity and even insight is possible for the man who has seen nothing but an English England. But there is danger for the man who has seen nothing but a very English France. We all know the existence and the prominence of such a type of man to-day. He looks at the churches of France, but only in the light of the English of Ruskin. He reads the newspapers of France, but only in the light of the newspapers of England. And as I said before, it is far better to be the old-fashioned Englishman, who does not understand a foreign country, than the modern Englishman, who misunderstands it.

One common source of such immense misapprehensions is the habit of never asking how far authorities are avowedly partisan. We are always criticising the violence of French political passions. Yet we never allow for the violence of French political passions. We first declare that French politicians are mad to be so angry; and then we report and believe all their accusations against France. We say in a superior style that the French are excitable; but we conveniently forget that the French are excitable when we wish to prove that the French are corrupt. The same is true of all other countries. We quote the remarks of Count Tolstoy as if they were the evidence of a Russian describing Russia. We forget that Tolstoy is a Russian describing Russia in exactly the same sense that some furious Anarchist in Hyde Park is an Englishman describing England. We quote the opinion of oppressed or unpopular types like the Pole or the Jew, not as the opinion of the oppressed or unpopular types (as such it would be quite interesting and useful), but as a normal opinion, and even an impartial opinion. Nor do we ever think of balancing such controversial judgments by any controversial judgments on the other side. Consequently, we get characters or versions of character which resemble the Tory version of Mr. Gladstone or the Radical version of Mr. Chamberlain placed before us, not as opinions, but as ascertainable and objective facts. I came across a curious instance of this only the other day.

At the end of an entertaining and energetic sixpenny romance (such a sixpenny romance as forms the largest and certainly the sanest part of my reading) the author had placed a note giving the authorities he had consulted for his facts. The scene of the romance was Russia; it was a good romance, and there was no earthly obligation on the author to adhere to facts or pretend to adhere to facts in such a book. But in this note he did profess to have made a solid and dispassionate study of the facts that were the framework or foundation of the tale; the facts of the persecution of the Jews in Russia. And to anyone with any instinct at all for the two sides of a question, the list he gave was truly astounding. I cannot give all of it. But after saying that he had followed up the narrative in the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Jewish Chronicle*, he proceeds to say that he has read, among other works, "The Jews and their Persecutors," by Eugénie Lawrence; "Scenes from the Ghetto," by Leopold Kompert; "The Knout and the Russians," by Germain de Lagny. Then suddenly, with a whiff of old-world simplicity, "Elizabeth; or, The Exiles of Siberia," by Madame Cottin; then "Russia under the Czars," by Stepniak; "Prison Life in Siberia" and "Crime and Punishment," by Fédor Dostoïeffsky; "The Russian Revolt," by Edmund Noble; "The Jews of Barnow," by Karl Emil Franzos; "Russia, Political and Social," by L. Titshomirov; and then, with a sublime outburst, "Called Back," by Hugh Conway, a forgotten English sensational novel. He goes on to mention Gogol, Tolstoy, M. V. Lermontov, Chambers's Encyclopædia, Theodore Child's "Fair of Nijni Novgorod" in *Harper's Magazine*, and lastly the *Times* pamphlet, "Persecution of the Jews in Russia in 1881."

But there is one thing or class of things which it never seems to occur to the author to quote, to

consult, or even to think of. It never seems to occur to him that he might as well consult some of Russia's statements or explanations about Russia's acts. He reads nameless novelettes written in England and America; he reads dynamiters' pamphlets, which the police in any country might confiscate; he reads and relies on the natural bitterness of the Jews themselves; he reads the strictly partisan demonstration of the *Times* in 1881; he reads Russian men of genius when they happen to be revolutionists, men who represent their common-place countrymen about as much as Mr. Bernard Shaw represents us; he reads "Called Back," a yellow-backed novel on a second-hand bookstall. But it never occurs to him to read a Russian Blue-book or a Russian leading article.

I do not mean to suggest for a moment that if he did read them he would come to think that they were right in the controversy. What I do say is that from his course of reading he has not even learnt that there is a controversy. I have no doubt that the Russians have grossly oppressed the Jews. In the same way I have, in my own person, no doubt that the English have grossly oppressed the Irish. But just imagine what you and I or any sane Englishman would say if a German writer professed to have conscientiously studied the difficult problem of Ireland, and then gave such a list of "authorities" as the list I gave above! Let us take a precisely parallel list. The English romancer read the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*; we will say that the German writer read the important German newspapers generally opposed to England. Then he read the *Jewish Chronicle*; that is the *Freeman's Journal*, the organ of the group alleged to be oppressed. Then we come to the true and special "authorities"; corresponding to such books as "The Jews and Their Persecutors" and "Scenes from the Ghetto." For this we must imagine something like this: "The Bloody Saxon," by Michael Muldooney (Chicago); "Balfour in Hell: an Epic," by "Shan Van Vocht" (San Francisco); "What Happened at Mitchelstown," by Sheila O'Dowd; and so on. Then there are Stepniak's pamphlets: these would be O'Donovan Rossa's pamphlets. Then, like a sudden lull of sweetness and irrelevancy, we have "Elizabeth." Let us substitute one of Miss Edgeworth's tales of Ireland in the eighteenth century. Then there is "Called Back." Take for that any impossible detective story which happens to deal with Ireland. We might call it "Who Used the Shillelagh?" Or, nearer still, a French Gaboriau tale, "Le Crime au Shebeen."

And these would be our learned German's authorities on the whole enigma of Ireland. He would not read one Act of Parliament, one King's Speech, one *Times* leader, one oration by Lord Salisbury or Mr. Balfour, one volume of Hansard, one proclamation, one Blue-book, one official history, one thing of any kind that even hinted at the existence of a case for England. Thus, and precisely thus, do we form almost all our views of the scandals in foreign lands.

Of course, there can be no doubt at all that foreign nations make exactly the same type of mistakes about us; and to the easy and indolent English mind, such as my own, it is certainly more amusing to pursue the foreign examples of the error. My accomplishments do not enable me to read a Russian newspaper at breakfast; and if ever I, like my friend the English romancer, wanted to write a sensational novel about Russia, I should, without the smallest hesitation, make up all the facts out of my own head. But I have read French papers in which were exhibited the same kind of profound miscalculations about the proportions and nature of our own Commonwealth. I remember reading, for instance, a character-study of Mr. W. T. Stead in a high-class Parisian paper which went down into the darkest abysses of international humour. It would be very difficult to put one's finger upon the precise point of the misconception; and yet the misconception was enormous and staring. The French journalist realised that Mr. Stead was a brilliant man, and he is a brilliant man; he realised that Mr. Stead was a man of courage, ready to brave unpopularity; and he is a man of courage, ready to brave unpopularity. But he had somehow brought out the result that Mr. Stead was a kind of sublime rationalistic Stoic; a man carved out of marble; a man rather in the manner of some of the great, cold heroes of the First Republic, who were as brave and as bleak as their swords. Of the feverish element in Mr. Stead, of his peculiar type of Imperialism, of his peculiar type of Nonconformity, generally of the American quality in the man, this simple and logical Frenchman could form no conception. For France is a country that has never had such a thing as Nonconformity; and France is a country which, with remarkable sedateness and wisdom, has never taken the trouble to discover America.

But let us, at least, in all our judgments of alien men and things, remember the rooted and universal fact which is so evident in a case like that of Mr. Stead, or of the misfortunes of Ireland. The Man on the Spot has all sorts of merits, no doubt; but there is one thing that he never is. The Man on the Spot is never in any case impartial.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MAURICETTE," AT THE LYRIC.

THE old story of the folly of October's imagining it can hold the affections of May is retold very pleasantly and effectively in M. Picard's little comedy, "Jeunesse," which, as translated by Mr. H. B. Irving, has just been produced at the Lyric Theatre under the new title, appropriately taken from the young heroine's name, of "Mauricette." Refreshingly bright and attractive is the opening act of the play. The mere entry of Mauricette, a light-hearted and innocent girl-Bohemian, into the childless household of the Dautrans brings sunshine and joy to both sides of the footlights, and when this incarnation of youthful gaiety is adopted by the ill-assorted couple, and we see the hitherto listless husband forgetting his domestic boredom, while his wife beams over Roger's recovered good-humour, we smile in comfortable anticipation of interesting complications. Nor are we altogether disappointed, for the rest of the play illustrates in a strictly logical and dramatic way the melancholy truth that age, however young emotionally, only renders itself ridiculous by dalliance with youth. Armed with the advantages of a philanderer's long experience, Roger Dautran may capture Mauricette's temporary regard, but his youthful rival, who can offer marriage and save her from causing misery to unhappy Madame Dautran, is bound to win in the long run. The younger man wins, in fact, not only the girl's hand, but her heart also, thanks to Roger, who, driven desperate by his defeat, makes the fatal mistake of letting Mauricette contrast his now worn and sickly countenance with her husband's vigorous youthfulness. The moral, you see, is quite naturally, if rather too sentimentally drawn, and the play's only weakness is in its exposition: we are told too little of Dautran's character and supposed charm. So far as French manners can be indicated by English players, "Mauricette" is well acted. Mr. Leslie Faber plays the young lover's rôle with a firm enough touch, but his impersonation is rather too hard and self-conscious. Mr. H. B. Irving puts subtlety and passion into his interpretation of Dautran's moods, but scarcely gives the impression of middle age, much less mercurial Gallic middle age. Miss Dorothea Baird shows delightful vivacity in Mauricette's earlier scenes, and pretty concern in the later passages, but her vivacity and concern are those of a typically English girl. Really the only perfectly-suited member of the cast is Miss Marion Terry, whose representation of Dautran's neglected wife is instinct with gracious womanliness, and has one fine moment of pathetic intensity.

"THE NEW CLOWN," REVIVED AT TERRY'S.

In reviving "The New Clown," at Terry's, Mr. James Welch has recovered lost ground, and there seems no reason why this unambitious but most amusing farce of Mr. H. M. Paul's should not fill the house for many a night to come, and give the new actor-manager ample time to mature fresh plans for the storming of London. Mr. Welch has rarely had a more mirth-provoking rôle than that of the timid young peer, who from fear that he has committed murder, exchanges identities with an old clown, and has to perform the clown's duties in a travelling circus. It would be difficult to say in which set of serio-comic circumstances the clever comedian is more diverting, whether in his burlesque exhibition of frenzied terror or in his quaint struggles with the circus donkey. Mr. Welch is well supported by that sound veteran actor, Mr. Snazelle, who gives a very humorous sketch.

PARLIAMENT.

NOT for many a day has the House of Lords been so thronged as when the Peers assembled to do honour to their fellow-Peer, Lord Milner. Such chivalry naturally won its fair spectators, Countess on Viscountess, Duchess on Duchess. Viscount Halifax broke the first lance for the great Pro-Consul. A skilful parry by Lord Elgin led to further challenges by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Goschen, Earl Roberts, Lord Harris, and the Earl of Halsbury, and the bravery of as many opposing champions could not silence the decisive counterblast of the Peers to the slur that had been cast upon their fellow by the Commons. On Monday, in reply to a question by the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Denman replied on behalf of the Exchequer that no hope could be held out of financial or excise encouragement to the infant industry of home-grown beet sugar.

In the Commons, the Over-Bridge Trams at last was seen through a second reading. It was roses all the way, said Mr. John Burns to a sleepy House.

The Trades Dispute Bill, introduced by Mr. W. Hudson, Labour Member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, differed, according to the Premier, so little from the Government Bill on the same subject, that he voted for its second reading. Nevertheless, it aroused the biting sarcasm of Mr. F. E. Smith, who imagined Mr. Keir Hardie saying that "the Treasury Bench is my wash-pot, and over the Attorney-General have I cast my shoe." The Premier's attitude also excited the scornful eloquence of Mr. Wyndham.

Changes were made in procedure; the House is to meet at 2.45, with no interval for dinner, and eleven o'clock is the hour at which contentious business must end. The week-end was retained.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing the incident in Natal. He held Natal responsible to the whole Empire in this matter. Twelve natives had been shot under conditions which this country would not tolerate if they had been white men. Mr. Winston Churchill, on behalf of the Government, welcomed the debate. He maintained that they had steadily supported the Government of Natal in the exercise of the enormous liberty which had been, perhaps too lightly, conferred on a small white community. They only asked for postponement of an irrevocable sentence in order that further information might be obtained. Mr. Macdonald wished to withdraw the motion, which, however, was talked out by Mr. Fell.

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ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT.

DAILY EXPRESS SERVICES

TO

BERLIN, DRESDEN,

LEIPSIK,

MUNICH AND VIENNA.

Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars between the Hook of Holland, Berlin, Cologne, and Bâle.

ANTWERP, for BRUSSELS, via HARWICH, Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.40 p.m. every Week-day.

HAMBURG by G.S.N. Co.'s Steamers, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ESBJERG, for Denmark and Scandinavia, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

DIRECT SERVICE to Harwich, from Scotland, the North, and Midlands. Restaurant Cars between York and Harwich.

The GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY Company's Steamers are Twin-Screw Vessels, and sail under the British Flag.

Particulars of the Continental Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

LIVERPOOL STREET HOTEL, one of the finest in London, adjoins Terminus. H. C. AMERNDT, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

This Company's announcement will be found on page 507.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EXCURSIONS FROM LONDON.

(Liverpool Street and Great Eastern Suburban Stations).

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906, for 5, 6, and 9 DAYS, to Cambridge, Wisbech, Lynn, Fakenham, Norwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cromer, also Spalding, Lincoln, Sheffield, Manchester, Doncaster, Leeds, Bradford, York, Scarborough, Newcastle, and other of the principal Stations in the Eastern Counties, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, North Eastern District, &c., and for 5, 8, or 18 days to North Eastern Stations and Scotland.

TOURIST, FORTNIGHTLY, AND THURSDAY, FRIDAY OR SATURDAY TO MONDAY OR TUESDAY TICKETS, will be issued to Yarmouth, Gorleston-on-Sea, Lowestoft, Mundesley-on-Sea, Cromer, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-Naze, Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, Southwold, and Hunstanton, by all trains from Liverpool Street, also from Great Eastern Suburban Stations at same fares as from Liverpool Street, also from St. Pancras (Midland Station), and Kentish Town to Hunstanton, Yarmouth, Gorleston-on-Sea, Lowestoft, Mundesley-on-Sea, and Cromer (except on Good Friday).

CHEAP DAY TRIPS TO THE SEASIDE, &c.

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA AND BACK 2s. 6d. ON GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER SUNDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, from Liverpool Street, Fenchurch Street, and all Great Eastern Suburban Stations and East London Lines. ON GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER SUNDAY trains will leave Liverpool Street at 9.22, 10.10, and 10.38 a.m., and Fenchurch Street at 9.17, 9.53, and 10.20 a.m. On Easter Monday from Liverpool Street at frequent intervals from 7.30 a.m., and Fenchurch Street at 8.13, 8.47, 9.22, 10.50, and 11.20 a.m. Through Excursion Tickets are also issued to Southend from Stations on the Metropolitan Railway.

CLACTON, WALTON, and HARWICH, 4s. 3d. ON EASTER MONDAY from Liverpool Street at 8.20 a.m., and Stratford at 8.35 a.m.; also from Great Eastern Suburban Stations.

YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, and CROMER. One Day, 5s. 6d.; 3 or 5 Days, 8s. 6d.; 6 or 8 Days, 11s. 6d. ON EASTER MONDAY from St. Pancras (Midland Station) and Kentish Town at 6.15 a.m., Tottenham 6.44 a.m.

HERTFORD, 2s. 6d. ON GOOD FRIDAY AND EVERY SUNDAY from Liverpool Street at 9.10 a.m., and ON EASTER MONDAY from Liverpool Street at 9.22 and 10.5 a.m., and 12.50 p.m.; also from St. Pancras and Kentish Town at 9.15 and 10.18 a.m.

CAMBRIDGE, 4s. 3d., ELY, 5s. 6d. ON EASTER MONDAY from Liverpool Street at 8.43 and 11.5 a.m., and St. Pancras and Kentish Town at 9.15 a.m., Hackney Downs at 8.50 a.m.; also to Cambridge only, on GOOD FRIDAY AND EVERY SUNDAY from Liverpool Street at 9.50 a.m.

BROXBORNE and RYE HOUSE, 1s. 9d. ON GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER MONDAY, from Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, Bethnal Green, Coborn Road, Hackney Downs, Stratford, &c.

EPPING FOREST, CHINGFORD, LOUGHTON, &c. Daily from Liverpool Street, Fenchurch Street, Deptford Road, Gospel Oak, &c. ON EASTER MONDAY a special service of trains will run between Liverpool Street, Fenchurch Street and Chingford and Loughton; also between Gospel Oak and Chingford.

For further particulars see bills.

EAST LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSIONS

From LONDON

WATERLOO and certain SUBURBAN STATIONS

to the

Principal Health and Pleasure Resorts of the

SUNNY SOUTH

and SOUTH-WEST COASTS,

DEVON, CORNWALL, &c.

including

ILFRACOMBE, EXETER, PLYMOUTH, Bude, Wadebridge, Padstow, Camelford, Lyme Regis, Sidmouth, Swanage, Bournemouth, Weymouth, ISLE OF WIGHT, &c.

EXTRA TRAINS AND SPECIAL FACILITIES

For Passengers holding Ordinary and Week-End Tickets.

PARIS AT EASTER.

14 Days' EXCURSION Tickets from WATERLOO, &c., via Southampton, to the FRENCH COAST, for PARIS, NORMANDY, BRITTANY, &c.; also to CHANNEL ISLANDS, &c.

For full particulars see Programmes, obtainable at the Company's Stations and Offices, or from Mr. HENRY HOLMES, Superintendent of the Line, WATERLOO STATION, S.E.

CHAS. J. OWENS, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

GREENORE (CARLINGFORD LOUGH, IRELAND).

Excellent accommodation is provided at the LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S HOTEL at GREENORE, the improvement and enlargement of which have been completed. Conveniently arranged Bungalows have also been erected in a pleasant situation facing Carlingford Lough.

GOLF LINKS (18-HOLE COURSE) and Club House have also been provided by the Company, and of these RESIDENTS IN THE HOTEL HAVE FREE USE. Full pension from 70s. per week.

Passengers with Through Tickets between England and the North of Ireland are allowed to break the journey at Greenore.

Euston Station, 1906.

FREDERICK HARRISON, General Manager.

LONDON BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

PARIS, ROUEN & DIEPPE AT EASTER.—14-DAY EXCURSIONS, VIA NEWHAVEN. Thursday, April 12th, from Victoria 9.45 a.m. & 10.0 a.m. (1 & 2 Class) & 11.0 a.m. (1, 2, & 3 Class); Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, & Saturday April 13th to 16th, from Victoria & London Bridge 9.10 p.m. (1, 2 & 3 Class). Fares, Paris, 39s. 3d.; 39s. 3d.; 26s.; Rouen, 35s. 3d.; 17s. 3d.; 23s. 8d.; Dieppe, 32s.; 25s.; 20s.

TOURS IN SPAIN.—Cheap Tickets to Madrid & Seville.

DIEPPE.—THURSDAY TO TUESDAY CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.—From London Bridge & Victoria, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, & Monday, April 12th to 16th. Fares, by Day or Night Service 1st Class 30s., 2nd Class 25s., & by Night Service only, 3rd Class 16s., available for return up to April 17th.

Details of Continental Manager, London Bridge Terminus.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The King's Holiday.

On April 2 the King's holiday at Biarritz came to an end. Before his Majesty left the hotel all the police commissaries and special-service agents were assembled in the hall, where General Sir Stanley Clarke thanked them on the King's behalf for their services. M. Hennion, the principal commissary, was decorated with the Fourth Class of the Victorian Order, and MM. Dupin, de Lafforcade, and Bacque received the Fifth Class of the same Order. The King spent the afternoon paying farewell calls in the neighbourhood, and at 8.23 he left Biarritz by special train. At Marseilles the Queen met the King, and their Majesties embarked on the *Victoria and Albert* for a cruise on the Mediterranean.

Portraits.

Sir Augustus Helder, formerly M.P. for Whitehaven, died on March 31, at Corkickle, Whitehaven. Sir Augustus, who was in his seventy-ninth year, was the son of Mr. George Helder, of Gray's Inn Square. He was educated at Brampton and St. Omer, and was admitted a solicitor in 1849. He was connected with many commercial and industrial undertakings in West Cumberland and elsewhere, and he was also a director of the *Graphic*. In 1895 he won Whitehaven for the Unionist party. At the last dissolution he retired, and a knighthood was conferred upon him.



THE LATE COLONEL VON SPIES.

The Hero of Düppel.

Düppel was captured by the Prussians on April 18, 1864, during the war with Denmark. He was born on Dec. 3, 1820, at the family estate of Hauslotten, near Haselune. His parents were nobles of an old Hanoverian Roman Catholic family. After his exploit at Düppel he was awarded the Order *Pour le Mérite* by the King of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor William I. The King said to him as he conferred the decoration, "I would give you other Orders, but there is none greater in my power to bestow." In 1872 he retired from the army, when second in command of the 3rd Battalion of the 2nd Landwehr Regiment of the Guard at Düsseldorf. Despite his great age, he was to the time of his death still on the list of officers liable to be called for service in case of need.

The Very Rev. George Orange Balleine, Dean of Jersey and Rector of St. Helier, who died at the Deanery, Jersey, on March 29, was a native of the island. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took a Double First, and afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of his College. Among his appointments were the Rectory of Bletchington, Oxford, and the Rectory of Weyhill, Hants, which he left in 1888 for the Deanery of Jersey. The Dean, who was an Honorary Canon of Winchester, was also a member *ex officio* of the Jersey States Legislature.



THE LATE VERY REV. G. O. BALLEINE,
Dean of Jersey.

Haden Corser, was called to the Bar in 1886. He is related to a former London Stipendiary Magistrate, the late Mr. Robert Biron, who presided for a great many years over the Lambeth Court. The new Magistrate has been prosecuting-counsel in most of the recent Post-Office cases at the Old Bailey.

Mr. Franklin Thomasson, who has been returned for Leicester in the Liberal interest, is the chief proprietor of the *Tribune*. He was born in 1873 and was the son of the late Mr. J. B. Thomasson, of Bolton, Lancashire, who was Liberal M.P. for Bolton from 1880 till 1885. Mr. Thomasson, who enters Parliament for the first time, defeated Sir John Rolleston, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 3560.

Sir John Austin, first Baronet, died on March 30 at Scarborough, at the age of eighty-two. For twenty years he sat in Parliament as the representative of the Osgoldcross Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was created a Baronet in 1894. Five years later he had to resign his seat on account of a vote of censure passed on him by the old Liberal Association of the division in consequence of his adverse vote on Scottish Local Veto and Irish Sunday Closing. At the next election, however, he was returned by a great majority, and continued in Parliament until the last Dissolution.

The Courrières Rescues. After all, the weeks of search in the Courrières mine have not been in vain, for on March 30 the rescuers found thirteen miners who have been imprisoned since March 10 still

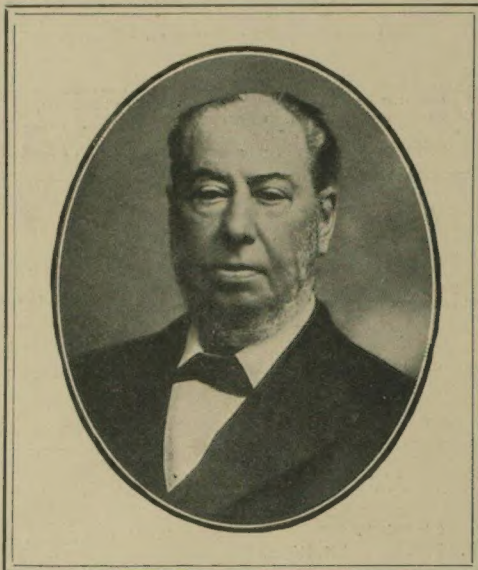


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR AUGUSTUS HELDER,
Formerly M.P. for Whitehaven.

alive in one of the galleries. The miners were all able to walk, and none of them had lost their reason. They had kept themselves alive on oats, horseflesh, and a few carrots. The men owed their lives to the encouragement of one of their comrades, Nény, a former student of the School of Mines at Alais. There were at



Photo. Cook.

THE GRAND NATIONAL WINNER OF 1906:
ASCETIC'S SILVER.

The winner of the Grand National is the property of Prince Hatzfeldt. He is a chestnut horse by Ascetic—Silver Lady, and was ridden by the Hon. A. Hastings. Last year, Ascetic's Silver was first past the post, but without a jockey.

first twenty men in Nény's party, but seven disappeared, the survivors cannot tell where. After the explosion, Nény says, he managed to get through to the neighbourhood of Pit 3, where he hoped to find shelter from the bad gas and perhaps a way of escape. He remembers passing over a pile of corpses, of which there could not have been less than fifty. He then entered a cutting

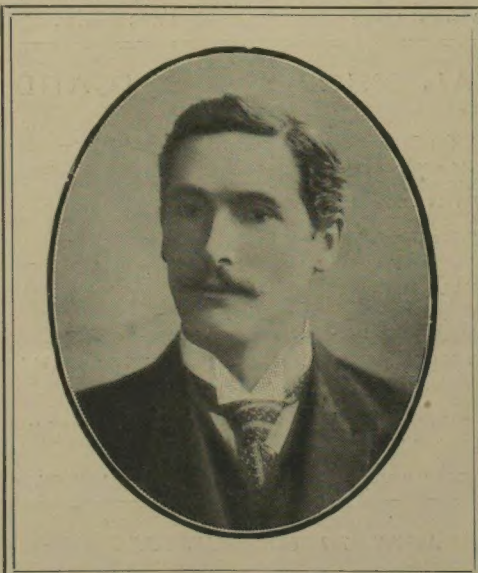


Photo. Burton.

MR. FRANKLIN THOMASSON,
New M.P. for Leicester.

where he found the men whom his encouragement kept alive for three weeks. When he hailed them one asked, "Are you coming to save us?" "Alas, no!" he replied, "I am a prisoner like yourselves." In that cutting they remained a week, huddled together and

living on the provisions they had with them. When these were exhausted they ate bark from the timber supports of the gallery. On the eighth day Nény told his comrades that they must at all costs have some exercise, so they began to grope their way through the workings in pitch darkness. On every hand they bumped against landslides, and were brought up by blind alleys, but they kept tight hold of each other, and at intervals called each other's names so as to make sure that no one was left behind. One evening they came upon a stable where they found oats that supplied them with meals for several days. Later they found a dead horse, and in their desperation were able to eat even that. On April 1 the Minister of Public Works visited the miners and decorated Nény and his comrade Pruvost with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Each of their companions was awarded the first-class gold medal for the saving of life.

The Disturbances in Natal.

There has been some trouble in the past week between the Home Government and the Ministers of Natal. Twelve natives who were associated, directly or indirectly, with the murder of Inspector Hunt were condemned to death by court-martial. Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor, reviewed the sentences and found them in order, and the Home Government was notified. The Secretary of State for the Colonies telegraphed instructions that the execution should be postponed pending further inquiries. The Prime Minister of Natal refused to authorise the suspension of the executions, and Sir Henry McCallum was forced to exercise the prerogative of the Crown under the letters patent. The Natal Government resigned promptly, and there was a tremendous storm of indignation throughout the Colony, where the nature of the "Black Peril" is fully understood. The Home Government then received further and better particulars from Natal, and thereupon telegraphed to say that there was no intention to interfere with the action of a responsible Government in Natal or to control the Governor in the exercise of his prerogative. On receipt of this assurance, the twelve natives were shot, and the Government of Natal reconsidered its resignation, which it had held in suspense, and returned to office. This event has brought a good deal of ridicule upon the Home Government, which may have been over-cautious. Still, the sentences pronounced by courts-martial require to be very carefully considered at headquarters when the population of the district in which martial law has been proclaimed is in danger of surrendering to a panic.

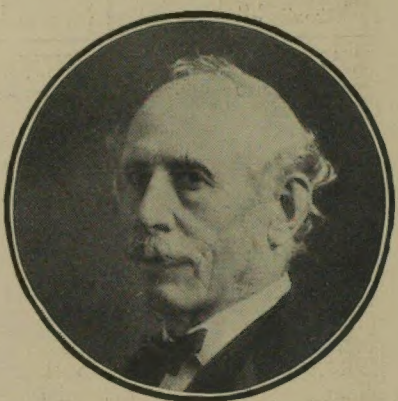


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR JOHN AUSTIN,
Formerly M.P. for Osgoldcross.

Affairs in Russia.

The Duma elections proceed steadily in Russia, and the results in St. Petersburg are already published. As far as can be seen, the greater part of the workmen have abstained from voting, and the officials, who number 80,000 out of 130,000 qualified voters in St. Petersburg, are supporting the party of the Constitutional Democrats. It is exceedingly difficult to predicate the action of the Duma when it is able to set to work, because there is a pretty general fear that the Bureaucracy will proceed to render of no effect any action on the part of the newly elected representatives that threatens their interests. Although the revolution has been stamped out for the present, the Russian Empire remains seething with discontent from one end to another, and representatives of the Revolutionary Party are at work in America trying to raise money for a further outbreak. For some time there have been rumours of a considerable uprising that is to take place at the end of the present month, but it would appear that the Government has taken every possible step to guard against it. One of the results of the Conference at Algiers has been to bring representatives of Russia and Great Britain into closer and more friendly connection, and stories of an Anglo-Russian *entente* are redoubled. It is hard to believe that any British Liberal Government will be associated with a great movement towards political union with the men who misgovern Russia to-day.



Photo. Russell.

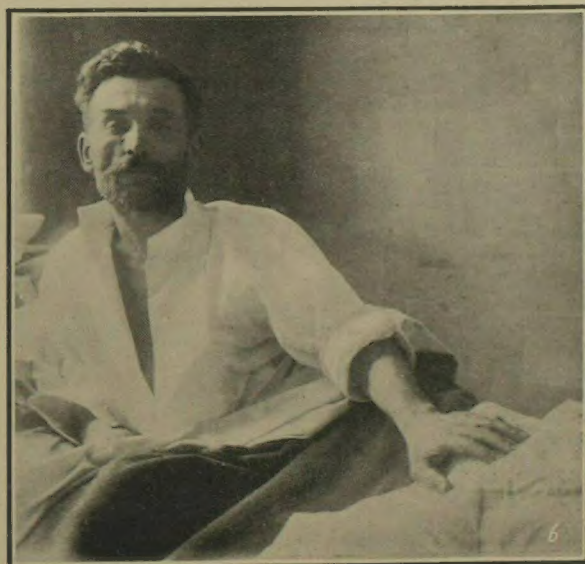
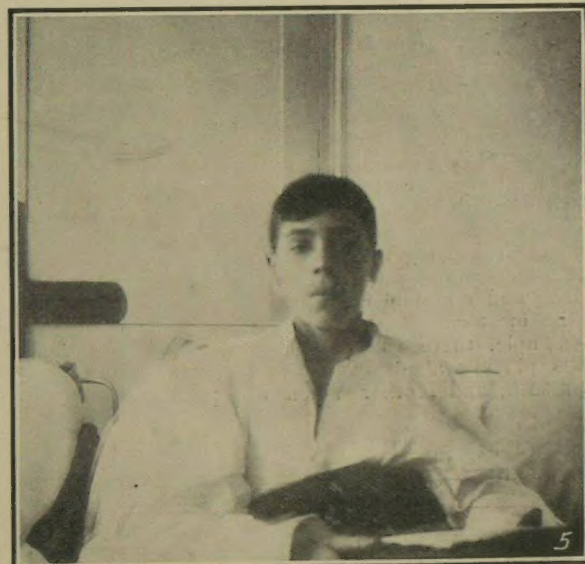
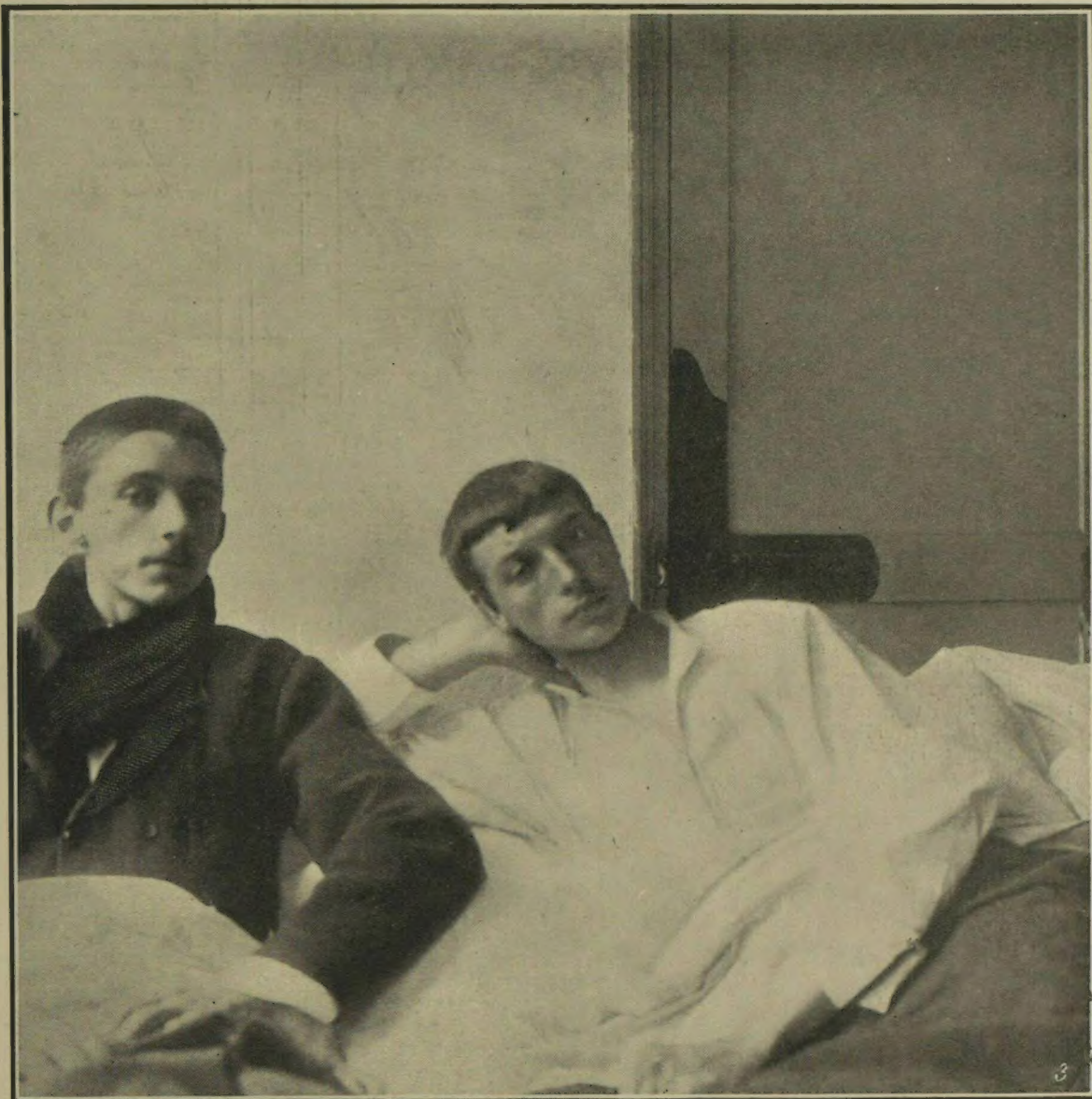
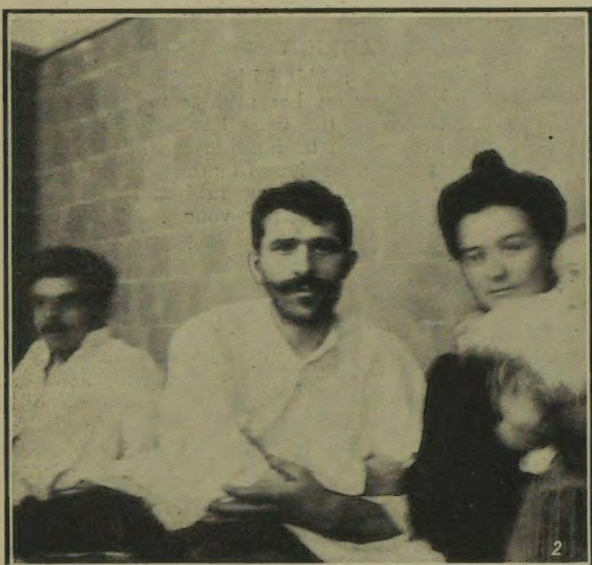
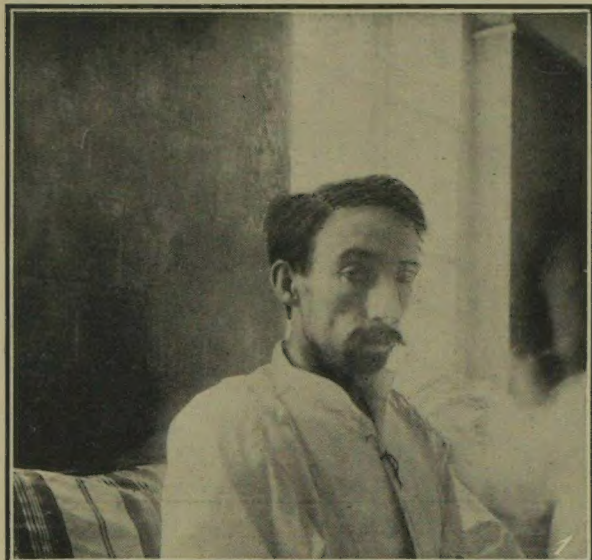
MR. H. C. BIRON,
New Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

The End of the Conference.

It is understood that the delegates have come to an agreement upon the last points at issue, and that they are about to leave Algiers, having achieved some satisfactory work in connection with Morocco's immediate future. It was inevitable, considering the many difficulties lying in

AFTER THREE WEEKS' ENTOMBMENT: THE RESCUED COURRIÈRES MINERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY "L'ILLUSTRATION."



1. LEFEBVRE.

4. PRUVOST, DECORATED WITH THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR. (ON THE RIGHT HIS SON.)

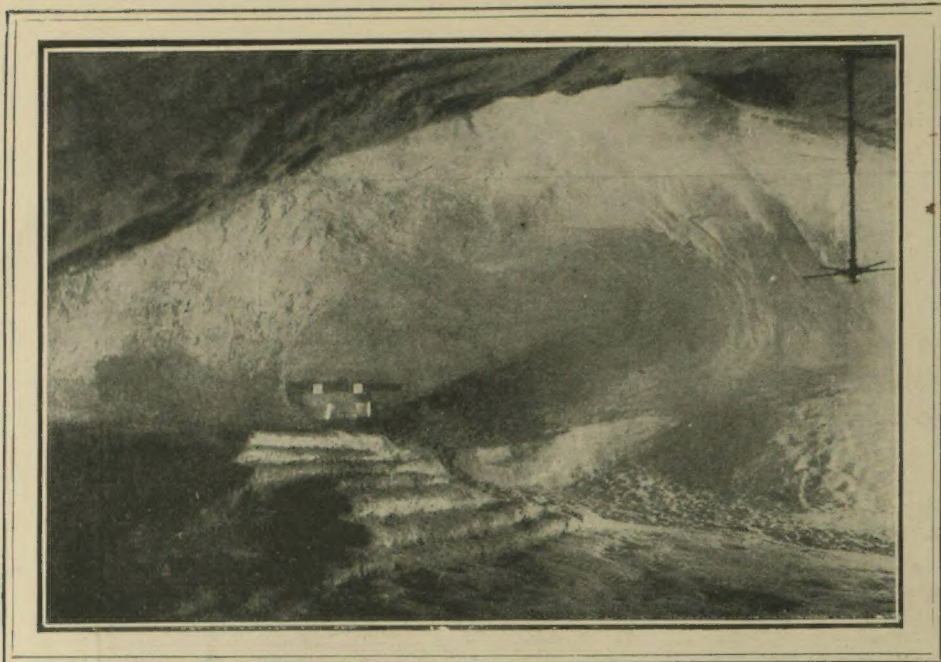
2. RESTORED BEYOND ALL HOPE: WATTIEZ, WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

5. MARTIN, FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, THE YOUNGEST OF THE RESCUED MINERS.

3. DUBOIS AND COUPLET.

6. THE HERO WHOSE COURAGE SUSTAINED HIS COMRADES: NÉNY, DECORATED WITH THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The day after the rescue the Minister of Public Works visited the miners, and decorated Nény with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He accepted it only on condition that it was given also to his comrade Pruvost.



THE TARGETS IN THE CAVE.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE.

Photos Frith.

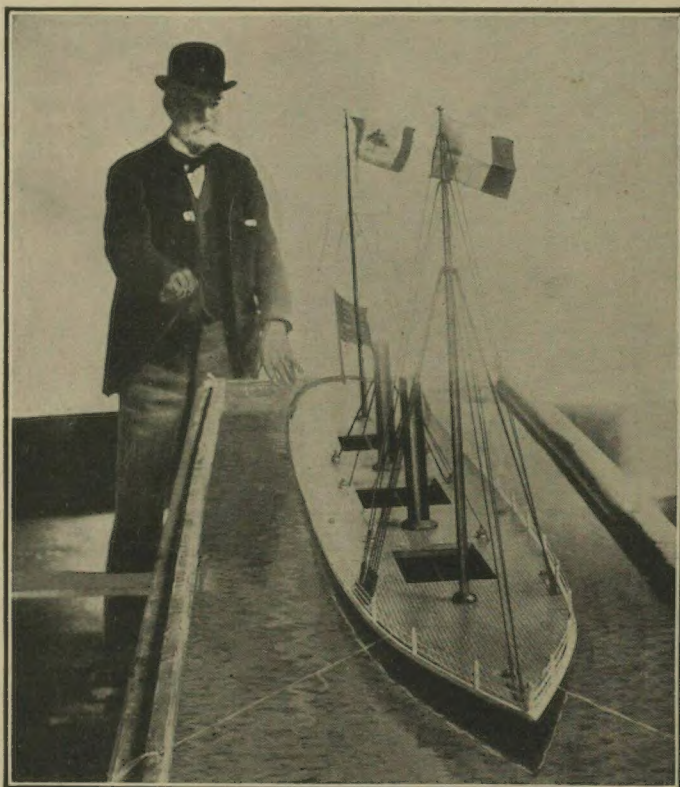
A CURIOUS PLACE FOR RIFLE-PRACTICE: A RANGE IN A CAVE AT REIGATE.

Beneath the old castle of Reigate a rifle-range has been constructed in a cave by a local shooting club. It is said that in this cave Surrey held a conference of the Barons before Runnymede.

the way of great achievements, that the Conference should not make itself the parent of any heroic measures, and indeed the termination of its labours will bring a certain measure of relief to Europe, even if the resultant achievements are not very remarkable. It has been decided that the importation of arms must be stopped, that the Custom Houses must be administered properly, that the open ports shall be policed by Spain and France, that a State Bank shall be established, and that the principle of the open door shall be observed. All these are excellent decisions, and if they can be put into force with no more delay and difficulty than has occurred in their making, Morocco may be among the Powers that derive some benefit from the gathering together of the envoys. Hitherto the envoys of the Sultan have been required to sit still and agree on behalf of their master to swallow the bitter pills that European wisdom declares to be best suited for their desperate plight.

Our Supplement.

In the picture we present to our readers this week a very simple story is set out: kittens and puppies, ignorant of or indifferent to the blood-feuds of their parents, have elected to seek each other's company. An anxious parent of each has discovered the mixed family-gathering and realised the necessity of keeping the peace. Doubtless it will be possible for puppies and kittens to live on the most friendly terms until they are old enough to know better, and then, if there has been no training by the owners, the appearance of the dog will avail to send the cat flying for the nearest tree. Friendship between animals that cannot remain friends for long under normal conditions is often noticed by the most casual observers of country life. For example, there will be fox-cubs and young rabbits playing about in many a covert during this month, and Mother Vixen will pass



Photo, Topical.

A MODEL OF AN UNSINKABLE SHIP.

The United States Government is interesting itself in a design of making ships unsinkable, the invention of Captain Meacom. The United States propose to vote 10,000,000 dollars for the building of an experimental craft. The inventor depends upon a double hull to attain his object.

many a fine rabbit with complete indifference as she sets out on her nightly prowling in search of food. When the cubs have been weaned, however, there will be another story to tell. Mother Fox will forget her friendly attitude, and will select as many young rabbits as she can find for the benefit of her young. They, too, will learn that their erstwhile playfellows make excellent eating, and so the *entente cordiale* will be dissolved. If the owners of cats and dogs will but be patient enough, kittens and puppies can grow up side by side without quarrelling, and, strange though it may appear, foxes and rabbits can be added to the happy family. Unfortunately so much hard work is called for to bring these results about that they are seldom reached.

A Curious Scottish Custom.

Long ago the large landowners used to keep up mills for the purpose of the small landlords, farmers, and others, getting their corn ground or "thirled." For this privilege the lord of the mill was by Act of Parliament entitled to a tax called "thirlage," which was usually paid in grain. It is understood that this tax is still being exacted in various parts of Scotland. A few years ago the Laird of Blairhead resisted the claim for money for this tax. His defence was that the mill was no longer in use. The Court, however, decided that he was still liable; but he had the option of paying it in money or grain. Mr. T. R. Melville prefers to pay it in grain, and accordingly every year, after getting the demand, he attends at the ruined mill of Burngrange, in Kinross, and offers his "thirlage." Our Illustration shows him making his annual visit to the dilapidated mill. Calling on the phantom miller, he addresses him at length, stating his errand, also mentioning that he had a quantity of grain with him to be ground, and returns home with his "thirlage" unaccepted.



Photo, Bennett Clark.

COAL IN THE STREET: A REMARKABLE FIND AT BILSTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.

While workmen were making some necessary alterations in one of the streets, they struck a seam of coal. The place has been fenced round, and the coal is now being taken out.



Photo, Gordon.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO A PHANTOM MILLER: A CURIOUS SCOTTISH CUSTOM.

Every year the Laird of Blairhead, in Kinross, brings a tribute of grain to a ruined mill and ceremoniously offers it to a phantom miller. The ceremony is fully described above.

THREE WEEKS BURIED: THE RESCUE OF THE ENTOMBED MINERS AT COURRIERES.

DRAWN BY KUPKA, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT COURRIÈRES.



Castel.

Nény.

DAYLIGHT ONCE MORE: THE RESCUE OF NÉNY AND HIS TWELVE COMPANIONS AFTER THREE WEEKS IN THE MINE.

When the imprisoned miners were at last brought to the surface, the first to leave the cage was Nény, whose encouragement had kept his companions alive during the three weeks. On seeing daylight once more, he stretched out his arms and drew deep breaths. Behind him is his comrade Castel. In spite of their feebleness, they were all able to walk. In the darkness their eyes had lost nearly all colour, as may be seen from the portrait of Castel.



THE REASON OF THE JAPANESE SAILORS' VISIT: THE BATTLE-SHIP "KATORI."

Half of the Japanese sailors have now manned the battle-ship "Katori," which is fitting out at Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, at Barrow-in-Furness. The "Katori," which was launched on July 4, 1905, is of 15,950 tons displacement. She carries four 12-inch guns, four 10-inch guns, and thirty-three other guns.

Sir George Newnes.

Mr. C. E. Schwann. Mr. J. F. Brunner. Mr. W. Wedgwood Benn. Mr. H. D. Maclaren.



Sir C. Maclaren. Mr. Walter Rea. Mr. Duncan Schwann.

Mr. Russell Rea.

Mr. Frank Newnes.

Mr. J. Williams Benn.

FATHERS AND SONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: SIR GEORGE NEWNES'S INTERESTING BANQUET, MARCH 30.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, BY PERMISSION OF SIR GEORGE NEWNES.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Sir John Brunner, though invited, were unfortunately unable to be present.

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS BY JACK LONDON

ILLUSTRATED BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.

WADE ATSELER is dead—dead by his own hand. To say that this was entirely unexpected by the small coterie that knew him, would be to tell an untruth; and yet never once had we, his intimates, ever canvassed the idea. Rather had we been prepared for it in some incomprehensible, sub-conscious way. Before the perpetration of the deed, its possibility was remotest from our thoughts; but when we did know he was dead, it seemed, somehow, that we had understood and looked forward to it all the time. This, by retrospective analysis, we could easily explain by the fact of his great trouble. I use "great trouble" advisedly. Young, handsome, with an assured position as the right-hand man of Eben Hale, the great street-railway magnate, there could be no reason for him to complain of fortune's favours. Yet had we not watched his smooth brow furrow and corrugate as under some carking care or devouring sorrow? Had we not watched his thick black hair thin and silver as green grain under brazen skies and parching drought? The most cordial of friends and the jolliest of companions, who can forget, in the midst of the hilarious scenes he towards the last sought with greater and greater avidity—who can forget, I say, the deep abstractions and black moods into which he fell? At such times, when the fun rippled and roared from height to height, suddenly, without rhyme or reason, his eyes would turn lack-lustre, his brows knit, as with clenched hands and face over-shot with spasms of mental pain, he wrestled on the edge of the abyss with some unknown danger.

He never spoke of his trouble, nor were we indiscreet enough to ask. But it was just as well; for had we, and had he spoken, our help and strength could have availed nothing. When Eben Hale died, whose confidential secretary he was—nay, well-nigh adopted son and full business partner—he no longer came among us. Not, as I now know, that our company was distasteful to him, but because his trouble had so grown that he could not respond to our happiness nor find surcease with us. Why this should be so we could not at the time understand, for when Eben Hale's will was probated, the world learned that he was sole heir to his employer's many millions, and it was expressly stipulated that this great inheritance was given to him without qualification, hitch, or hindrance in the exercise thereof. Not a share of stock, not a penny of cash, were bequeathed to the dead man's relatives. As for his direct family, one astounding clause expressly stated that Wade Atsheler was to dispense to Eben Hale's wife and sons and daughters whatever moneys his judgment dictated, at whatever times he deemed advisable. Had there been any scandal in the dead man's family, or had his sons been wild or undutiful, then there might have been a glimmering of reason in this most unusual action; but Eben Hale's domestic happiness, had been proverbial in the community, and one would have to travel far and wide to discover a cleaner, saner, wholesomer progeny of sons and daughters. While his wife—well, by those who knew her best she was endearingly termed "The Mother of the Gracchi." Needless to state, this inexplicable will was a nine-days wonder; but the expectant public was disappointed in that no contest was made.

It was only the other day that Eben Hale was laid away in his stately marble mausoleum. And now Wade Atsheler is dead. The news was printed in this morning's paper. I have just received through the mail a

letter from him, posted, evidently, but one short hour before he hurled himself into eternity. This letter, which lies before me, is a narrative in his own handwriting, linking together numerous newspaper clippings and facsimiles of letters. The original correspondence, he has told me, is in the hand of the police. He has begged me, also, as a warning to society against a most frightful and diabolical danger which threatens its very existence, to make public the terrible series of tragedies in which he has been innocently concerned. I herewith append the text in full:—

DEAR JOHN—

It was in August, 1904, just after my return from my summer vacation, that the blow fell. We did not know it at the time; we had not yet learned to school our minds to such awful possibilities. Mr. Hale opened the letter, read it, and tossed it upon my desk with a laugh. When I had looked it over I also laughed, saying—"Some ghastly joke, Mr. Hale, and one in very poor taste." Find here, my dear John, an exact duplicate of the letter in question—

OFFICE OF THE M. OF M.,
August 17, 1904.

MR. EBEN HALE, MONEY BARON.

DEAR SIR,—We desire you to realise upon whatever portion of your vast holdings necessary to obtain, *in cash*, twenty millions of dollars. This sum we require you to pay over to us or to our agents. You will note we do not specify any given time, for it is not our wish to hurry you in this matter. You may even, if it be easier for you, pay us in ten, fifteen, or twenty instalments; but we will accept no single instalment of less than a million.

Believe us, dear Mr. Hale, when we say that we embark upon this course of action utterly devoid of animus. We are members of that intellectual proletariat, the increasing numbers of which mark in red lettering these first years of the twentieth century. We have, from a profound study of economics, decided to enter upon this business. It has many merits, chief among which may be noted that we can indulge in large and lucrative operations without capital. So far, we have been fairly successful, and we hope our dealings with you may be pleasant and satisfactory.

Pray attend while we explain our view more fully. At the foundation of the present system of society is to be found the property right. And this right of the individual to hold property is demonstrated, in the last inexorable analysis, to rest solely and wholly upon *might*. The mailed gentlemen of William the Conqueror divided and apportioned England amongst themselves with the naked sword. This, we are sure you will grant, is true of all feudatory possessions. With the invention of steam and the Industrial Revolution there came into existence the Capitalist Class in the modern sense of the word. These capitalists quickly towered above the ancient nobility. The captains of industry have virtually dispossessed the descendants of the captains of war. Mind, and not muscle, wins in to-day's struggle for existence. But this state of affairs is none the less based upon might. The change has been qualitative. The old-time Feudal Baronage ravaged the world with fire and sword;

the modern Money Baronage exploits the world by mastering and applying the world's economic forces. Brain, and not brawn, endure; and those best fitted to survive are the intellectually and commercially powerful.

We, the M. of M., are not content to become wage-slaves. The great trusts and business combinations (with which you have your rating) prevent us from rising to the place among you which our intellects qualify us to occupy. Why? Because we are without capital. We are of the unwashed, but with this difference: our brains are of the best, and we have no foolish ethical or social scruples. As wage-slaves, toiling early and late, and living abstemiously, we could not save in threescore years—nor in twenty times threescore years—a sum of money sufficient to cope successfully with the great aggregations of massed capital which now exist. Nevertheless, we have entered the arena. We now throw down the gage to the capital of the world. Whether it wishes to fight or not, it shall have to fight.

Mr. Hale, our interests dictate us to demand of you twenty millions of dollars. While we are kind enough to give you reasonable time in which to carry out your share of the transaction, please do not delay too long. When you have agreed to our terms, insert a suitable notice in the Agony Column of the



Morning Blazer. We shall then acquaint you with our plans for transferring the sum mentioned. You had better do this some time prior to October 1st. If you do not, and in order to show that we are in earnest, we shall on that date kill a man on East Thirty-ninth Street. He will be a working man. This man you do not know; nor do we. You represent a force in modern Society; we also represent a force—a new force. Without anger or malice, we have grappled in battle. As you will readily discern, we are simply a business proposition. You are the upper, and we the nether millstone; this man's life shall be ground out between. You may save him if you agree to our conditions and act in time.

There was once a king cursed with a golden touch. His name have we taken to do duty as our official seal. Some day, to protect ourselves against competitors, we shall copyright it. Until that time, we beg to remain,

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS.

I leave it to you, dear John, why should we not have laughed over such a preposterous communication? The idea, we could not help but grant, was well conceived, but it was too grotesque to be taken seriously. Mr. Hale said he would preserve it as a literary curiosity, and shoved it away in a pigeon-hole. Then we promptly forgot its existence. And, as promptly, on the 1st of October, going over the morning mail, we read the following—

OFFICE OF THE M. OF M.,

MR. EBEN HALE, MONEY BARON.

October 1, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Your victim has met his fate. An hour ago, on East Thirty-ninth Street, a working man was thrust through the heart with a knife. Ere you read this his body will be lying at the Morgue. Go and look upon your handiwork.

On October 14, in token of our earnestness in this matter, and in case you do not relent, we shall kill a policeman on or near the corner of Polk Street and Clermont Avenue.—Very cordially,

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS.

Again Mr. Hale laughed. His mind was full of a prospective deal with a Chicago syndicate for the sale of all his street railways in that city, and so he went on dictating to the stenographer, never giving it a second thought. But somehow, I know not how, a heavy depression fell upon me. What if it were not a joke? I asked myself, and turned involuntarily to the morning paper. There it was, as befitted an obscure person of the lower classes—a paltry half-dozen lines tucked away in a corner, next a patent medicine advertisement—

Shortly after five o'clock this morning, on East Thirty-ninth Street, a labourer named Pete Lasalle, while on his way to work, was stabbed to the heart by some unknown assailant, who escaped by running. The police have been unable to discover any motive for the murder.

"Impossible!" was Mr. Hale's rejoinder, when I had read the item aloud; but the incident evidently preyed upon his mind, for late in the afternoon, with many epithets denunciatory of his silliness, he asked me to acquaint the police with the affair. I had the pleasure of being laughed at in the Inspector's private office, although I went away with the assurance that they would look into it, and that the vicinity of Polk Street and Clermont Avenue would be doubly patrolled on the night mentioned. There it dropped, till the two weeks had sped by, when the following note came to us through the mail—

OFFICE OF THE M. OF M.,

MR. EBEN HALE, MONEY BARON.

October 15, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Your second victim has fallen on schedule time. We are in no hurry, but to increase the pressure we shall henceforth kill weekly. To protect ourselves against police interference we shall hereafter inform you of the event but a little prior to or simultaneously with the deed. Trusting this finds you in good health, We are,

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS.

This time Mr. Hale took up the paper, and, after a brief search, read to me this account—

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

Joseph Donahue, assigned only last night to special patrol duty in the Eleventh Ward, was shot through the brain and instantly killed at midnight. The tragedy was enacted in the full glare of the street lights on the corner of Polk Street and Clermont Avenue. Our society is indeed unstable when the custodians of its peace are thus openly and wantonly shot down. The police have so far been unable to obtain the slightest clue.

Barely had he finished this than the police arrived—the Inspector himself and two of his keenest sleuths. Alarm sat upon their faces, and it was plain that they were seriously perturbed. Though the facts were so few and simple, we talked long, going over the affair again and again. When the Inspector went away, he confidently assured us that everything would soon be straightened out and the assassins run to earth. In the meantime he thought it well to detail guards for the protection of Mr. Hale and myself; also a couple more to be constantly on the vigil about the house and grounds. After the lapse of a week, at one o'clock in the afternoon, this was received—

OFFICE OF THE M. OF M.,

MR. EBEN HALE, MONEY BARON.

October 21, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—We are sorry to note how completely you have misunderstood us. You have seen fit to surround yourself and household with armed guards, as though, forsooth, we were common criminals, apt to break in upon you and wrest away by force your twenty millions. Believe us, this is farthest from our intentions.

You will readily comprehend, after a little sober thought, that your life is dear to us. Do not be afraid. We would not hurt you for the world. It is our policy to cherish you tenderly and protect you from all harm. Your death means nothing to us. If it did, rest assured that we would not hesitate a moment in destroying you. Think this over, Mr. Hale. When you have paid us our price there will be need of retrenchment. Dismiss your guards now, and cut down your expenses.

Within ten minutes of the time you receive this a nurse-girl will have been choked to death in Brentwood Park. The body may be found in the shrubbery lining the path which leads off to the left from the bandstand.—Cordially yours,

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS.

The next instant Mr. Hale was at the telephone, warning the Inspector of the impending murder. The Inspector excused himself in order to call up Sub-Police

Station F and dispatch men to the scene. Fifteen minutes later he rang us up and informed us that the body had been discovered, yet warm, in the place indicated. That evening the papers teemed with glaring Jack-the-Strangler headlines, denouncing the brutality of the deed and complaining of the laxity of the police. We were also closeted with the Inspector, who begged us by all means to keep the affair secret. Success, he said, depended upon silence.

As you know, John, Mr. Hale was a man of iron. He refused to surrender. But oh! John, it was terrible—nay, horrible—this awful something, this blind force in the dark. We could not fight, could not plan, could do nothing save hold our hands and wait. And week by week, as certain as the rising of the sun, came the notification and death of some person, man or woman, innocent of evil, but just as much killed by us as though we had done it with our own hands. A word from Mr. Hale, and the slaughter would have ceased. But he hardened his heart and waited, the lines deepening, the mouth and eyes growing sterner and firmer, and the face aging with the hours. It were needless for me to speak of my own suffering during that frightful period. Find here the letters and telegrams of the M. of M., and the newspaper accounts, etc., of the various murders.

You will notice also the letters warning Mr. Hale of certain machinations of commercial enemies and secret manipulations of stock. The M. of M. seemed to have its hand on the inner pulse of the business and financial world. They possessed themselves of and forwarded to us information which our agents could not obtain. One timely note from them, at a critical moment in a certain deal, saved all of five millions to Mr. Hale. At another time they sent us a telegram which probably was the means of preventing an Anarchist crank from taking my employer's life. Forewarned, forearmed, and we captured the man on his arrival and turned him over to the police, who found upon him enough of a new and powerful explosive to sink a battle-ship.

However, we hung on. Mr. Hale was clean grit clear through. He disbursed at the rate of one hundred thousand per week for secret service. The aid of the Pinkertons and of countless private detective agencies was called in, and in addition to this, virtually thousands were upon our pay-roll. Our agents swarmed everywhere, in all guises, penetrating all strata of society. They grasped at a myriad clues; hundreds of suspects were jailed, and at various times thousands of suspicious persons were under surveillance; but nothing tangible came to light. With its communications the M. of M. continually changed its method of delivery. And every messenger they sent us was arrested forthwith. But these inevitably proved to be innocent individuals, while their descriptions of the persons who had employed them for the errand never tallied. On the last day of December we received this notification—

OFFICE OF THE M. OF M.,

MR. EBEN HALE, MONEY BARON.

December 31, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Pursuant of our policy, with which we flatter ourselves you are already well versed, we beg to state that we shall give a passport from this Vale of Tears to Inspector Bying, with whom, because of our attentions, you have become so well acquainted. It is his custom to be in his private office at this hour. Even as you read this he breathes his last.—Cordially yours,

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS.

I dropped the letter and sprang to the telephone. Great was my relief when I heard the Inspector's hearty voice. But even as he spoke, his voice died away in the receiver to a gurgling sob, and I heard faintly the crash of a falling body. Then a strange voice hello'd me, sent me the regards of the M. of M., and broke the switch. Like a flash I called up the public office of the Central Police, telling them to go at once to the Inspector's aid in his private office. I then held the line, and a few minutes later received the intelligence that he had been found bathed in his own blood and breathing his last. There were no eye-witnesses, and no trace was discoverable of the murderer.

Upon this Mr. Hale immediately increased his secret service till a quarter of a million flowed weekly from his coffers. He was determined to win out. His graduated rewards aggregated over ten millions. You have a fair idea of his resources and you can see in what manner he drew upon them. It was the principle, he affirmed, he was fighting for, not the gold. And it must be admitted that his course proved the exaltation of his motive. The police departments of all the great cities co-operated, and even the United States Government stepped in, and the affair became one of the highest questions of State. Certain contingent funds of the nation were devoted to the unearthing of the M. of M., and every Government agent was on the alert. But all in vain. The Minions of Midas carried on their damnable work unhampered.

But while he fought to the last, Mr. Hale could not wash his hands of the blood with which they were dyed. Though not technically a murderer, though no jury of his peers would have ever convicted him, none the less the death of every individual in that carnival of crime was due to him. As I said before, a word from him, and the slaughter would have ceased. But he refused to give that word. He insisted that the integrity of society was assailed; that he was not sufficiently a coward to desert his post; and that it was manifestly just that a few should be martyred for the ultimate welfare of the many. Nevertheless, this blood was upon his head, and he sank into deep and deeper gloom. I likewise was whelmed with guilt as of an accomplice. Babies were ruthlessly killed, children, aged men; and not only were those murders local, but generously distributed over the country. In the middle of February, one evening, as we sat in the library, there came a sharp knock at the door. On responding to it I found, lying on the carpet of the corridor, the following missive—

OFFICE OF THE M. OF M.,

MR. EBEN HALE, MONEY BARON.

February 15, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—O thou hard of heart! Does not your soul cry out upon the red harvest it is reaping? Perhaps we have

been too philosophically abstract in conducting our business. Let us now be concrete. Miss Adelaide Laidlaw is a talented young woman, as good and pure, we understand, as she is beautiful. She is the daughter of your old friend, Judge Laidlaw, and we happen to know that you carried her in your arms and petted her when she was an infant. She is your daughter's closest friend, and at present is visiting with you. When your eyes have read thus far her visit shall have terminated. Her doom is sealed. Too bad! So young! So beautiful!—Very cordially,

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS.

My God! did we not instantly realise the hideous import! We rushed through the day rooms—she was not there—and on to her own apartments. The door was locked, but we crashed it down by hurling ourselves against it. There she lay, just as she had finished dressing for some reception, smothered with pillows torn from the couch, the flush of life yet on her flesh, the body still flexible and warm. Let me pass over the remainder of this horror. You will surely remember, John, the thrilling newspaper accounts.

Late that night Mr. Hale summoned me to him, and before my God did swear me most solemnly to stand by him and not to compromise, even if all kith and kin were destroyed and the heavens fell.

The next day I was astounded at his cheerfulness. I had thought he would be deeply shocked by this last terrible tragedy—how deep I was soon to learn. All day he was light-hearted and high-spirited, as though at last he had hit upon a way out of the frightful difficulty. The next morning we found him dead in his bed, a peaceful smile upon his careworn face—asphyxiation! Through the connivance of the police and the authorities, it was given out to the world as heart disease. We deemed it politic to withhold the truth; but little good has it done us, little good has anything done us.

Barely had I left that chamber of death, when—but too late—the following extraordinary letter was received—

OFFICE OF THE M. OF M.,

February 17, 1905.

MR. EBEN HALE, MONEY BARON.

DEAR SIR,—You will pardon our intrusion, we hope, so closely upon the sad event of the day before yesterday; but what we wish to say may be of the utmost importance to you. It is in our mind that you may attempt to escape us. There is but one way, apparently, as you have ere this doubtless discovered. But we wish to inform you that even this one way is debarr'd. You may die, but you die failing, and acknowledging your failure. Note this: *We are part and parcel of your possessions. With your millions we pass down to your heirs and assigns forever.*

We are the inevitable. We are the culmination of industrial and social wrong. We turn upon the society that has created us, we snap the hand which lays the lash upon our backs. We are the successful failures of the age, the regnant giants of debased despair, the scourges of a degenerate civilisation!

Behold! we are the creatures of a perverse social selection. We meet force with force. Only the strong shall endure. We believe in the survival of the fittest. You have crushed your wage-slaves into the dirt and you have survived. The captains of war, at your behest, have shot down like dogs your employes in a score of bloody strikes. By such means have you endured. We do not grumble at the result, for we acknowledge and have our being in the same natural law. And now the question has arisen: *Under the present social environment, which of us shall survive?* We believe we are the fittest. You believe you are the fittest. We leave the eventuality to time and law. In token whereof we affix, this day, our hand and seal,

THE MINIONS OF MIDAS.

John, do you wonder now that I shunned pleasure and avoided friends? But why explain? Surely this narrative will make everything clear. Three weeks ago Adelaide Laidlaw died. Since then I have waited in hope and fear. Yesterday the will was probated and made public. To-day I was notified that a woman of the middle-class would be killed in Golden Gate Park, in far-away San Francisco. The dispatches in to-night's papers give the details of the brutal happening—details that correspond with those furnished me.

It is useless. I cannot struggle against that which I know not. I have been faithful to Mr. Hale and have worked hard. Why my faithlessness should have been thus rewarded I cannot understand. Yet I cannot be false to my trust nor break my word by compromising. Still, I have resolved that no more deaths shall be upon my head. I have willed the many millions I lately received to their rightful owners. Let the stalwart sons of Eben Hale work out their own salvation. Ere you read this, I shall have passed over. I may meet Adelaide, and I am tired of life. The Minions of Midas are all-powerful. The police are impotent. I have learned from them that other millionaires have been likewise mulcted or persecuted—how many is not known, for when one yields to the M. of M., his mouth is thenceforth sealed. Those who have not yielded are even now reaping their scarlet harvest. The grim game is being played out. The Federal Government can do nothing. I also understand that similar branch organisations have made their appearance in Europe. Society is shaking to its foundations. Principalities and Powers are as brands ripe for the burning. Instead of the masses against the classes, it is a class against the classes. When the pillars of society crash, look out for the structure. We, the guardians of human progress, are being singled out and struck down. Law and order have failed to prevail.

The officials have begged me to keep this secret. I have done so, but can do so no longer. It has become a question of public import; fraught with the direst consequences, and I shall do my duty before I leave this world by informing it of its peril. Do you, John, as my last request, make this public. Do not be frightened. The destiny of humanity rests in your hand. Let the Press strike off millions of copies; let the electric currents sweep it round the world; wherever men meet and speak, let them speak of it in fear and trembling. And then, when thoroughly aroused, let society arise in its might and cast out this abomination!

Yours, in long farewell,

WADE ATSELER.

THE END.

CONCLUDING SCENES OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN TOUR.

SKETCHES (FACSIMILE) BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST RECENTLY WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.
 TYPES OF BALUCHIS. THE HILLS AT QUETTA.



A FRONTIER RECEPTION: THE PRINCE'S DURBAR AT QUETTA.

At Quetta the Sirdars of Baluchistan were received by the Prince. On his Royal Highness's right, and slightly hidden by his chair, are next the Prince) the Khan of Khelat, and next, the Jam of Las Bela.



Princess. Prince. Chief of the Tiwana. General Beatson. Aga Khan.

AN UNUSUAL SPORT EVEN IN INDIA: CAMEL TENT-PEGGING.

At Aligarh, after the men of the 18th Tiwana Lancers had given a magnificent display of tent-pegging on horseback, they gave another exhibition of the same sport on camel-back, using the eight camels attached to the regiment for messages and general utility. The play was very amusing, but by no means magnificent, for not a single peg was taken. His Highness the Aga Khan, who appears in this group, is venerated as a god by the Khoja sect of Mohammedans. The Chief of the Tiwana is one of the richest men in India.

TO SEE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS: A PILGRIMAGE TO QUETTA.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST RECENTLY WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.



A MOHAMMEDAN CROSSING THE DESERT WITH HIS WIVES TO SEE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

The sketch was made in the desert, in the Native State of Bahawalpur. The Mohammedan is taking his wives to a wayside railway station in order that they might catch a glimpse of the Prince and Princess as the royal train passed.

CURING THE POSSESSED: A PICTURESQUE PALM-SUNDAY OBSERVANCE ON THE ADRIATIC.

FROM THE PAINTING BY PROFESSOR RICCARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 7, 1906.—489

EXORCISING DEMONIACAL POSSESSION AMONG THE PEASANTS OF THE ABRUZZI.

On Palm Sunday the Abruzzi peasants erect an altar on the shore of the Adriatic, and before it congregate those unfortunates whom science calls epileptics, but who are said by the common people to be possessed of demons. The sufferers, wearing crowns and amulets, kneel and implore relief from their affliction. The priest, bearing in his hand a branch of olive, blesses and prays for the patients. Very often sheer faith in the observance is sufficient to work a cure.

THE REVIEWER'S TABLE.

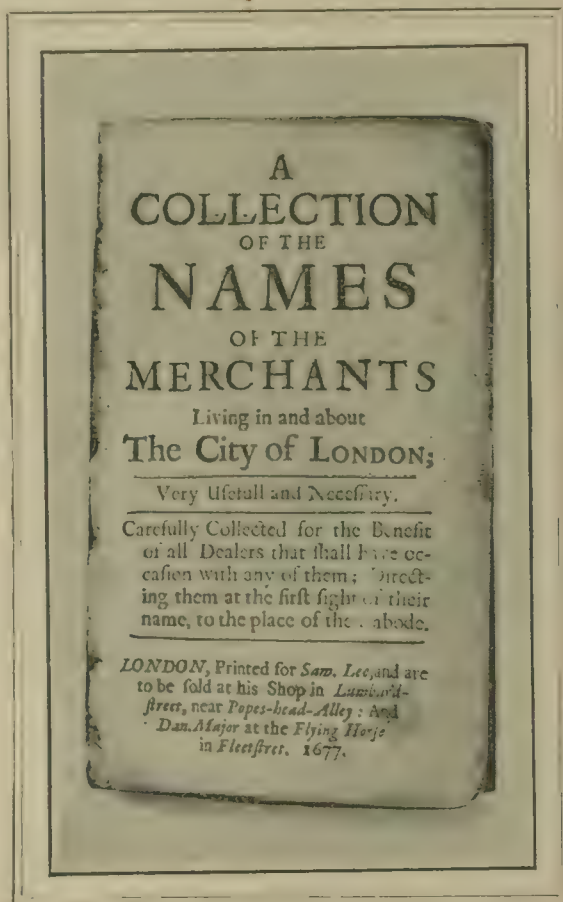
THE new book by Vernon Lee should not miss its welcome among people to whom her rare distinction in style and diction has already commended itself. It is a little difficult to find words in which to describe the charming talent of this cultured lady, whose gifts are rich and many-sided, and are yet so distinctive. Her essays have given her the right to claim kinship with Lamb and Hazlitt: these "Hauntings" (John Lane) have the romance of the "Florentine Nights" about them, a savour of the Heine who captured dreams and put them into words, the Heine who was neither lyrical poet nor satirist, but a happier master of pure fantasy. Indeed, the link with him has been noted by the writer, for she refers to the "Gods in Exile" in her second story, where Dionea, the pagan maiden washed out of a stormy sea to make havoc with her love-spells among Italian fisher-folk, is left etched upon our perceptions as an ancient goddess, returned or reborn to the world that has been her kingdom. The passage which describes the child Dionea playing with the pigeons—it is the suggestion of Venus with her doves—is very fine, very full of colour and artistic feeling, a notable page in a volume that is rich with beautiful passages. So again, in "Amour Dure," the description of Sant' Elmo and the ride to it through the leafless chestnut woods makes a complete and perfect word-picture. There is full sunlight and Southern magic in the Italian scenes, and in the English "Oke of Okehurst" the soberer, cooler claim of a Kentish countryside, distinct behind the weird foreground of the tale. A little book, fit for high company upon the library shelves.

Mr. Rafael Sabatini writes a very good romance, and it is not his fault that something very similar to it has been done rather too often lately. When a book is called "Bardelys the Magnificent: Being an Account of the Strange Wooing Pursued by the Sieur Marcel de St. Pol, Marquis of Bardelys, and of the Things that in the Course of it Befell him in Languedoc, in the Year of the Rebellion," it is possible to open it with pleasurable anticipations; but it is quite impossible to cherish any illusions about what will follow. There will be a maiden, "as virginal as Billy-oh!" and a blundering but well-meaning hero, and swords will cross, and identities will be mixed, and wedlock will be imminent in the last chapter. All these things occur in "Bardelys the Magnificent" (Nash), and Mr. Sabatini has handled them with a dexterity much above the average. The Comte de Chatelleraut is, it is true, rather a disappointing villain, because his villainy is peculiarly mean and treacherous—we expected more from him after his entry in the first chapter—but Bardelys' arrival at the château of the lady he had set out to woo for a wager, but remained to court in humble earnest, is ingenious enough. Louis XIII. appears twice, not quite as the Louis of the romantic tradition; this is also good, and gives a note of originality to the book. It is a stirring story, racily told and dramatic, and it ought to be popular.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, in his "Frenzied Finance: the Crime of Amalgamated" (Heinemann), has produced what is emphatically a "live" book of great interest to the investor, the political economist, and the man in the street alike. He exposes the methods of the great American trusts, more particularly Standard Oil, with a ruthlessness and picturesque force of epithet which in this country would have involved him in a dozen actions for criminal libel. He is a speculator in stocks who seems to have first come into contact with the great financial interests during a war for the gas-control of Boston waged between Mr. Addicks (who employed him and threw him over) and the Standard Oil magnates. He then evolved what he maintains to have been a perfectly legitimate scheme for amalgamating copper-mine interests, and got Mr. Rogers, of "Standard Oil," to take it up. But he asserts that "amalgamated copper," as actually handled, was little better than a device for robbing the public. The apparent weakness of Mr. Lawson's position is that his scheme involved the advertisement of 750,000 shares for public subscription, when only 50,000 could really be put upon the market, and a critic who argues that the initial crime of "Amalgamated" was to mislead the public in ways different from the creation of the false impression which he admits to have been a necessary part of an innocent design, is open to misconception. But apart from this question, which involves a close examination of very intricate affairs, Mr. Lawson makes startling and evidently genuine revelations as to the manipulation of the share markets, the misuse of insurance companies' funds, and the open bribery of State Legislatures. When the late Lord Salisbury went out of his way to congratulate the U.S.A. on the election of McKinley, he little knew how that election had been engineered! The book throws light on a side of the American Constitution unstudied by Mr. Bryce.

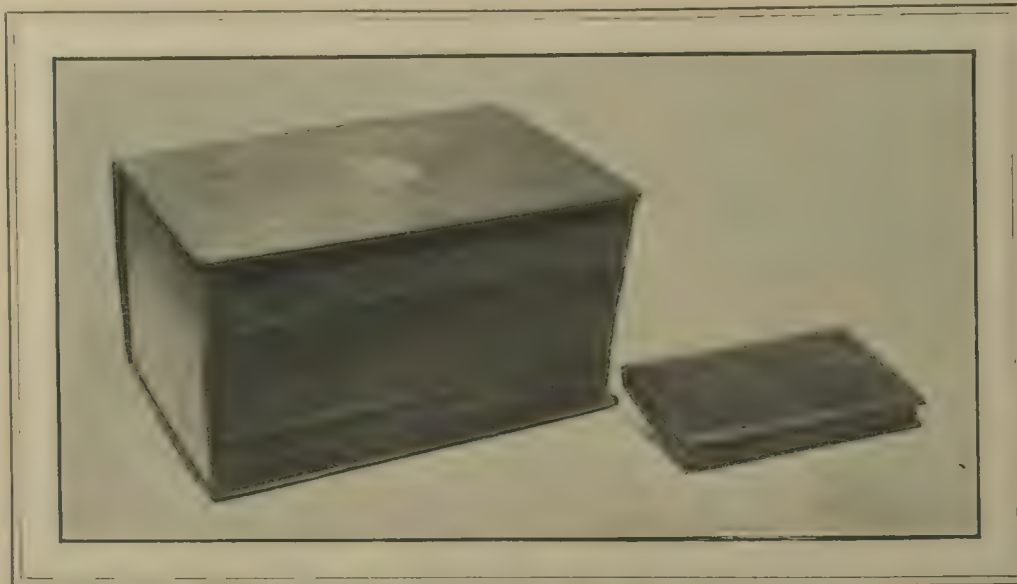
M. Yves Guyot is to be heard with respect on economic subjects, but we doubt the usefulness, and cannot greatly praise the execution, of Mr. M. A. Hamilton's translation of his book, "The Comedy of Protection" (Hodder and Stoughton). To people who cannot read

French, it must be bewildering to embark upon a very detailed criticism of French fiscal policy, full of allusions to French economic history and contemporary politics, without the aid of any explanatory notes. The book is, of course, addressed to the French public, but it contains rapid sketches of "Mr. Chamberlain's Programme," Protection in the United States, and German national economy. It is, therefore, of international interest. But it is very dry, and is



THE FIRST "LONDON DIRECTORY": THE TITLE-PAGE

packed with statistical tables, the exact moral of which cannot always be readily understood. The English chapters are unsatisfactory. Mr. Hamilton has indiscreetly written "our" wherever M. Guyot wrote "English," and as in the other sections the author is allowed to write as a Frenchman, an unnecessary element of confusion is introduced. It is, perhaps, pardonable in M. Guyot to describe Mr. Seddon as "the Australian Prime Minister" (though the blunder throws light on his claim to understand British Imperial economics), but an English translator ought to know better. When we find the year 1789, where presumably 1879 is meant, in a book which stands or falls by the accuracy of its figures, we wonder whether the printer has not made havoc of more important cyphers. M. Guyot is sometimes incisive, as when he describes peasant proprietorship as "the ideal of all reformers who believe that the well-being of a nation consists in a state of somnolence," but his views on practical politics, however effective



THE GROWTH OF THE "LONDON DIRECTORY": ITS FIRST ISSUE AND ITS PRESENT SIZE
A first edition of the "London Directory," published in 1677, was sold at Sotheby's on March 28, and was purchased by Mr. Quaritch.

they may be against French Protectionists, will not greatly help the British Free-trader. His criticisms of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, for instance, do not meet the arguments actually advanced by our Tariff Reformers, and a bald statement that "Free Trade means high wages" is useless in a practical discussion. M. Guyot's immediate object is to obtain a remission of British duties on French wines by relaxing French charges on imports from Britain, and he thus incidentally demonstrates that our tariff on foreign wines does give us a weapon for securing the opening of foreign countries to our products. This must be very vexatious to the Cobden Club.

THE DOCUMENTAL HUNGER OF THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN RUSSIA.

THE Russian police and bureaucratic officials love documents as a cat loves mice, and they are not happy till they have swallowed every word—the same with the cat and his prey. The Russian officials are brought up on documents, and as soon as they can wield a pen begin to enter facts about other people in huge tomes. Without this employment there would be nothing for the bureaucracy and police to do except their one other occupation of arresting every individual showing signs of intelligence. If the Russian police find a man *without* documents, they immediately diagnose him as a man of evil intent; if, on the contrary, he has a plethora of them, they equally distrust him, for, say they, "a man must be evilly disposed to need so many documents to protect him."

I arrived at my hotel in Orel with my bag and a large bundle of documents: the latter were immediately, by request, sent to the police for inspection, and were pronounced "in order."

The next day I changed my hotel for one nearer the station, and on my arrival the police again requested my documents to be sent for inspection. I refused, demanding that they should come to *me* if they wanted to see them again. With their inherited sense of officialdom and forethought for their fellow-men, they did so—at midnight, when I was asleep. Their anxiety to know why I changed my hotel was insatiable, and my statement *re* the station was received with an incredulous smile, and the laconic remark, "Mozhet bwit!" (It *can* be so.) Two days after this I commenced to tour the country in my sleigh, and was incessantly the victim of demands from police and others to know why I should leave England and sleigh in Russian villages. Finally came the inevitable: the police four days ago arrived in the village of Hotyetoo, and demanded those terrible documents. I produced them, but refused to hand them over. A wordy battle royal ensued, but I was obdurate, and the incident ended in their taking tea and begging me to drive over and photograph the whole police corps. I agreed with pleasure, and—we parted lovingly.

The next day I sleighed to their headquarters—a twelve-miles journey over a snow-clad desert in a bitterly cold wind. I was received with the intensely cordial remark, "Delighted to see you; but where are your documents and permission to photograph us?" I had not brought them, seeing whence the invitation came, and said so.

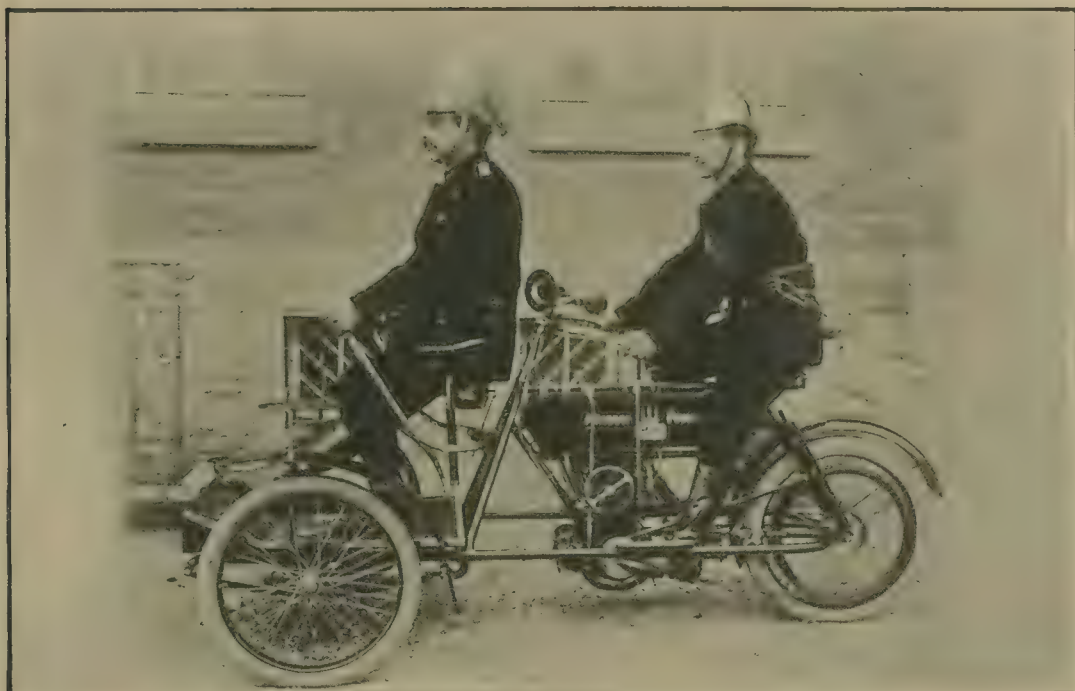
"Then," said they, "we are bound to arrest you," and promptly did so. I requested permission to fetch my documents, but the request was met with an answer characteristic of the Russian police: "You are here with a camera and without a permission: we are bound to arrest you and detain you until that period when you produce the same, and you cannot move from here until you *do* produce them." I then endeavoured to force my way, but was met with the point of the bayonet, and resigned myself to think over this Brobdingnagian problem. I asked that my trusty peasant servant should return to fetch my permission and documents, but was met with another poser: "They are *your* documents. He has no right to them. Nelziar!" (It is forbidden.) Here was a dilemma! Six hours after, during which time I had refused their magnanimous invitation to accept of an aldermanic repast of black bread and weak tea, I managed to get a telegram sent off to Mr. Grove, the British Consul in Moscow, saying I was arrested. On discovering this they became frightened, and demanded why I should have done such a thing, why I did not take the matter calmly—in fact, like a Russian subject—and thirdly, why I had said

I was arrested and not used the word *detained*. I replied that a British subject did not deal in such nice distinctions. Detention for an hour or a year was equally arrest, and as I had been informed that I might have to be "detained" a week or more, I was amply justified even from the Russian point of view. As midnight approached, they became more and more anxious as to the results of their deed, and more and more angry anent my telegram, especially as Mr. Grove is known throughout Russia to be a man who has the interests of every British subject at heart, and acts speedily and with the utmost tact and judgment. It became obvious to their minds that a loophole must be found. They found it in my passport. Said they, "It is not in order." "Why?" I demanded. "It is said here you are a doctor; how then *can* you be a journalist? How do we know you are one and the same? We must detain you till we hear from Petersburg what is to be done?" I then showed them my revolver-permit, which is proof positive that my credentials must be in order, and they visibly

paled. Following on this I demanded to be released immediately (seeing they were thoroughly frightened), and told them that if they detained me they would be the cause of international complications worse than those connected with the North Sea. They were by this time thoroughly depressed, and decided to let me go after copying my passport word for word. At midnight I was released, and hired a sleigh and horse (having sent my own fourteen miles with my telegram); and, previous to starting on my lonely journey in the teeth of a blizzard, thanked them sardonically for their lavish hospitality which had led them to wish to make me a permanent lodger.

H. P. KENNARD.

THINGS NEW AND STRANGE FROM BOTH HEMISPHERES.



THE MOTOR-CYCLE IN THE SERVICE OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

After the introduction of the motor fire-engine into the service of so many Fire Brigades, a further extension of the use of the automobile has been adopted by the application of a specially-built motor-cycle for the commander of the Fire Brigade in Altona, near Hamburg. The neat motor-cycle, fitted with a 3-h.p. engine, will prove very useful on account of its speed, which enables the commander to be in a very short time at the seat of the fire, which of course is very essential, and no doubt this innovation is likely to be followed universally.



Photo. Bun...

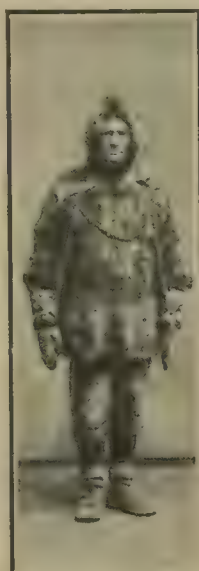
A NEW SMOKE-HELMET FOR THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

With this helmet the fireman can go into the densest smoke and live. A mask is fitted over the man's head and connected with a pair of bellows worked by another fireman; thus he supplies his comrade with air. The apparatus also carries a speaking-tube, enabling the man in the burning building to communicate with his colleagues outside.

AIDS TO THE FIREMAN: NEW INVENTIONS FOR FIGHTING FIRE AND LIFE-SAVING.



THE TEAM STARTING.



THE POSTMAN.



Photos. Grantham Press.

THE ARRIVAL IN SEATTLE.

LETTERS BY DOG-SLEIGH: THE UNITED STATES MAIL FROM ALASKA TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

The dog-sleigh mail is driven by Eli A. Smith, and the pictures show him setting out on his journey from Nome, Alaska, for Washington State, and his arrival at Seattle. He left Nome on November 14. In the first picture his comrades are, on his right, Sport Smith, and on his left Hart Humber.



THE COLUMN OF TRAJAN.



THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE BASE OF THE COLUMN OF TRAJAN.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE EMPEROR TRAJAN'S REMAINS AT THE BASE OF HIS COLUMN IN ROME.

Signor Boni has been excavating the base of the Column of Trajan, and has discovered an urn containing the Emperor's remains. Our photographs merely show the place of the excavation and the exterior of the works. The director writes to us that it will be some little time before pictures of the actual discovery are available.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

AN interesting work might be written on the "History of Chestnuts," of traditional undying stories that live from age to age, the events being fitted to new characters. In the pages of Mr. *Punch* an analytical reader will find the same chestnut reappearing rather more frequently than one would expect from the high intellectual character of the conductors of Mr. *Punch's* entertainment. The oldest story is new to most people, or as good as new, for they never heard or have forgotten it. As a small boy, I heard an improper but very harmless tale told of a leading drunkard in a rural district. Grown up, I found exactly the same story in Béroalde, a French sixteenth-century humourist; and I ran another, about General Jackson, to earth in a manuscript of the time of King John.

What is true of funny stories is true of ghost stories. The spectre in Scott's "Eve of St. John" leaves "the sable score of fingers four" on the wrist of his lawless lady love, and "evermore that lady wore a covering on her wrist." Sir Walter explains that he borrows the circumstance from a well-known Irish story, told of a lady of the Tyrone family, I think. It is a long story, very well authenticated, considering its remoteness in time. The point is that the lady, having made a covenant with a friend that the first of them who died should appear to the survivor, if he or she could, the man, unknown to the lady, did die, visited her in her bed-room one morning when her husband had gone out for an early stroll in the park, made some prophecies, which were fulfilled, and, proof that he was not a figure of phantasy, laid the ineffaceable mark of his fingers on her wrist. Well, I chased that spectral chestnut back, through a series of mediæval sermons (where it figured as proof of another and a worse world), to William of Malmesbury, writing not long after the Norman Conquest. In William, both friends were men—priests, if I remember rightly.

Between the eighteenth century and the mediæval sermons, I lost trace of my old chestnut. But it was still running. In Martin Haile's "Queen Mary of Modena," wife of James II. (Dent, 1905), we read: "Just at this time of weakness and sorrow" (December, 1677), "it is perhaps not surprising that the Duchess of York" (Mary of Modena) "should have had a terrifying dream, in which the dead Lady Frances Villars appeared to her, declaring herself to be among the lost, and in answer to the affrighted, 'How can this be? I cannot believe it!' laid a hand upon her wrist" (the usual place) "'so extremely hot that it was impossible for the Duchess to bear it,' says Dr. Lake, who relates the incident at length." No reference is given to Dr. Lake's book, which I am anxious to read. They always said "dream" then when they meant "ghost." The story made a good deal of talk, which Lady Frances's family naturally resented, but I never saw it in Henry More, Glanvil, Bovet, Baxter, or other ghostly writers of the period. In her portraits Mary does not wear "a covering on her wrist." How terrible it would be, if the ghost, for the sake of novelty, laid his hand upon a friend's nose!

What we want to know is, how does this story attach itself to real historical people, like the Irish lady and Mary of Modena? There is another chestnut, told to-day of living people, and of at least four sets of living people. It takes all sorts of shapes, but the essence is that somebody sees a vision of a man, to him unknown, killing a lady, equally unknown. This happens in various places—for example, in the bedroom of a man who has just arrived at a country house, and does not see the party till he goes to the drawing-room before dinner. Then the woman of the vision is the daughter of his host, and the young man who kills her in the vision is her fiancé. Or the vision is seen elsewhere, and the seer meets the lady in Regent Street, tracks her home, insists on seeing her mother, and describes the vision. The pavid mother asks him if he would recognise the murderer's photograph. The seer says that he would; a pile of photographs is laid before him; he picks out that of the girl's betrothed. These are two versions of this chestnut; there are other forms, but the story always ends, "And now the two of the vision are married!" The murder has not come off yet, in any version.

I always know that story from afar off, however unlike leading up to it the opening of the narrative may be; it has several different openings, and I fear that I annoy the narrator by saying, "And now they are married." The yarn has a source somewhere, and, never having met it in any old book, I suspect the source to be a fiction in some obscure magazine. Then there is the chestnut about the phantasm who saved a man's life by walking with him from the Oxford and Cambridge Club to the Temple—but that story is true, though it was put into a magazine later with "love interest" thrown in.

Lord Bowen once asked me suddenly, in a Highland wood, "Who is the worst writer living?" He named the man, who, I am happy to say, is living yet. But however ill he may write, he never equalled John Forster in his "Life of Dickens." Here is a passage of unrivalled horror: "He went down into Yorkshire to look up the Cheap Schools in that county, to which public attention had been painfully drawn by a law case in the previous year; which had before been notorious for cruelties committed in them, whereof he had learned as early as in his childish days; and which he was bent upon destroying if he could."

Which 1.—Was public attention drawn to the county or to the cheap schools?

Which 2.—Had the previous year or the county been notorious for cruelties?

And which 3.—Was Dickens bent on destroying the cruelties or the cheap schools? ("Life of Charles Dickens," Vol. I., pp. 149-150. 1872.) On page 158, beginning at "A friend," there is a handsome collection of "whos" and "whoms" in a single sentence, but the sentence about the cheap schools is a masterpiece.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F HENDERSON (Leeds).—No acknowledgment of solutions can appear for at least a fortnight after they are received. We regret the delay, but it cannot be helped.

W HARDING (Redcliffe Square).—We have only one position of yours in hand, and on examination we think it rather weak.

R S KENNEDY (Aylesbury).—There is nothing in your suggestion of any value.

E J WINTER WOOD.—Many thanks. A "special" shall be chartered for the occasion.

S NUGENT PARKER.—Your problem shall be considered.

F PERKINS (Greenwich).—The solution is, 1. Kt to K 6th, K to K 5th, 2. Q to R 5th, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3217 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 3218 from J H Weir (Ravenswood, North Queensland) and Banarsi Das; of No. 3219 and 3221 to 3223 from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 3228 from E G Rodway (Trowbridge); of No. 3229 from the Chess Department of the Reading Society (Corfu), S J England (South Woodford), T Smith (Brighton), A J Pereira Machado (Lisbon), A J Thornhill, E G Rodway (Trowbridge), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), G Bakker (Rotterdam), H S Brandreth (Rome), and J D Tucker (Ilkley).

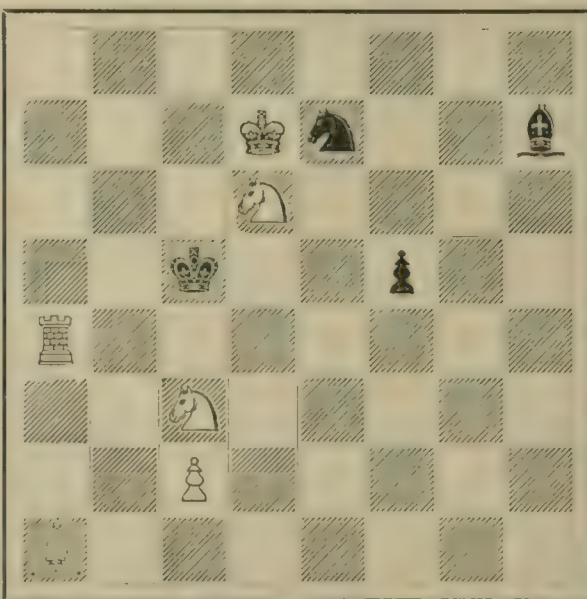
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3230 received from H J Plumb (Sandhurst), Hereward, R S Kennedy (Aylesbury), Sorrento, F Attwood (Manchester), Laura Greaves (Shelton), R Oldfield (Kensington), A F A J Revillon (Uppingham), R Vorters (Canterbury), F Henderson (Leeds), E P V, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), S Turner (Wandsworth), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Hereward, Shadforth, and J Hopkinson (Derby).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3229.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K R 3rd. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3232.—By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

CHESS IN SWEDEN.

Game played in the International Tournament at Stockholm between Messrs. SVENSSON and GJERSING.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. K R to Kt sq	B to Kt 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. B takes B	Q takes B
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	27. R to R 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	28. K R to R sq	Kt to B 4th
5. Castles	B to K 2nd	29. Q R to K 3rd	K R to Kt sq
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	30. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 5th
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	31. Kt to K 2nd	R to Kt 3rd
8. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	32. Kt to Q B sq	Q R to Kt sq
9. Kt to K 2nd	Kt takes B	33. R to R 2nd	
10. R P takes Kt	Castles	If Kt to R 2nd, Black wins with Q takes R.	
11. Kt to Kt 3rd	R to K sq	34. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q R 4th
12. P to B 4th	P to B 3rd	35. K R to R sq	P to R 5th
13. P to R 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	36. R to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 6th
14. Kt to B 5th	B to K B sq	37. P to Kt 4th	B to R 4th
15. Kt to R 2nd	P to Q 4th	38. R to R 3rd	Kt takes Kt
With this well-timed advance Black not only puts an end to all aggressive designs on his opponent's part, but prepares for his own attack.		39. R takes Kt	P to B 4th
16. P to B 3rd	B to B sq	40. R to R 2nd	Q to Kt 6th
17. Kt to Kt 2nd	P to R 3rd	41. Q to Kt sq	P to R 6th
18. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	42. Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt P
19. Q to B 2nd	P to Q 5th	With this fine sacrifice Black secures a winning advantage, but the ending is remarkable.	
20. B to B sq		43. R takes Q	R takes R
Presumably not wishing to get in the way of his Queen, but B to Q 2nd has to be made presently, and ought to be played now.		44. Q to R sq	P to R 7th
21. P to B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	45. Q to B 3rd	R to K 7th
22. P to K B 5th	P to B 3rd	A truly extraordinary position. The imprisonment of White's Queen is complete, and Black marches undisturbed to victory.	
23. B to Q 2nd	B to B 2nd	46. Kt to K sq	B to R 5th
24. Kt P takes P	P takes P	47. Kt to B 2nd	B takes Kt
Fastening with true strategic instinct on White's weak place, from which both his Knights are far removed.	Q to Kt 3rd	48. Q takes P	B takes P
		49. Q to R 7th	R (Kt sq) to Kt 7
		White resigns.	

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As it has been ascertained that many unauthorised persons are in the habit of claiming to represent THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Editor desires that applications made in his name shall not be entertained unless the applicant presents an official card signed by the Editor himself or one of the Directors.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

SCIENCE AND CRIME.

WHEN we reflect upon the widespread range of interests over which Science reigns supreme, or with which, at least, she is largely concerned, we may well cease to feel surprised at the increasing prominence given to scientific topics at the present day. It is science which guards our early years, watches over our hygienic welfare, and guards us against disease-attack. Science of another kind invents labour-saving appliances and designs machinery which revolutionises the output of the manufacturer. In another phase, it has given us speedy modes of locomotion, and has of late days increased the speed of our ships. Newspapers, telegraphs, telephones, are all products in the evolution of which science has taken a very prominent part. It has also given us our brilliant lights, and even in the invention of the incandescent gaslight has conferred a boon on mankind.

The long list of benefits conferred upon us by science does not, however, end with its evolution of the peaceful arts. It has revolutionised even methods of warfare, and changed entirely the conditions under which, unhappily, men forget they are brethren and seek to slay one another by way of settling a dispute which ordinary common-sense on the part of rulers might satisfactorily end and determine. There is yet another department of scientific inquiry that should be added to the long list of benefits conferred by research on the human race. This is represented by the aid which pure science is able to give the police in the detection of crime. The safety of society largely depends on rendering criminal acts difficult of execution, and not less in impressing the criminal with the idea that his chances of capture and conviction increase year by year, thanks to the assistance which science affords the powers that be.

I have always borne in mind one incident in this connection which impresses one the more in that it represents a case of science aiding justice even at the outset and inception of an important discovery. John Tawell was convicted in March 1845 at the Aylesbury Assizes of the murder of a woman by giving her prussic acid in porter. Tawell came up from Slough to London, but was arrested at Paddington on his arrival. The electric telegraph had just been installed, and the message for his arrest was flashed along the wires. This was the first occasion, I believe, when the telegraph came to the aid of justice. How many times since then it has prevented the escape of the criminal it is needless to remark.

It is noteworthy that the clever criminal has been quick to avail himself of scientific discoveries by way of assisting his nefarious ends. Coiners are adepts in the use of apparatus which demands expert knowledge for its successful manipulation. One reads of improved methods of fusing metals utilised by burglars in order that they may open safes in an effective and speedy fashion. A knowledge of chemistry has before now proved itself useful to the forger, as also has the art of photography. But at least we have this consolation, that if science assists the criminal in his war against society, it none the less really or effectively provides means for his detection. Take the case presented by the scientific study of finger-prints, and by that of exact measurements, invented by Bertillon, of Paris. It is practically impossible for a prisoner whose records have been taken to deny his identity. The chances of two prints being exactly similar are said to be one against millions. Where it is a case of the identity of the dead which has to be determined the difficulties increase, but it is nothing less than wonderful what the anatomist is able to accomplish in reconstructing, often from mere fragments, the history of a crime.

Just as the late Sir Richard Owen could build up the whole frame of a fossil animal from the study of a few bones and teeth, so in the detection of crime a vast deal can be accomplished through the exercise of technical knowledge in settling the identity of the individual. Naturally, the microscope plays no unimportant part in the hands of the medical jurist. Before now, evidence of this kind has formed not the least powerful link in the chain of evidence that has fettered the criminal. A hair, a fragment of cotton or other fabric, identified by the microscopist, has led to the conviction, or, on the other hand, to the demonstration of the innocence of an accused person. The examination of a bloodstain has similarly been of service to justice in her search after the truth. The microscope cannot, it is true, pronounce definitely the identity of the red corpuscles of human blood, because they so closely resemble those of certain other mammals that certainty is not possible of attainment. But the powers of the microscope have lately been augmented by other tests for blood, such as appear to be capable of definitely determining whether a particular stain has had a human origin.

In the domain of the chemist perhaps the greatest triumphs of science in the battle against crime have been obtained. As chemistry has progressed, tests for the more subtle poisons that cannot be detected by ordinary methods of analysis, and that leave no obvious traces in the body, have been perfected. In what we may call olden days the presence of such poisons as arsenic and antimony could be easily detected. The poisons obtained from plant-principles, such as aconitine and digitaline, are much more difficult of detection owing to their complex nature, and to the fact that they owe their origin to the chemistry of life. Yet the poisoner to-day does not escape if he uses such drugs, happily very difficult to procure. The case of Lamson will be recalled to mind as one which formed a veritable triumph for the chemist's science and art in respect of the perfect demonstration of the use of aconitine as the destroying agent. Palmer was convicted of poisoning by strychnine, and this in days when the analysis of the vegetable poisons had not attained the perfection which characterises that procedure to-day.

ANDREW WILSON.

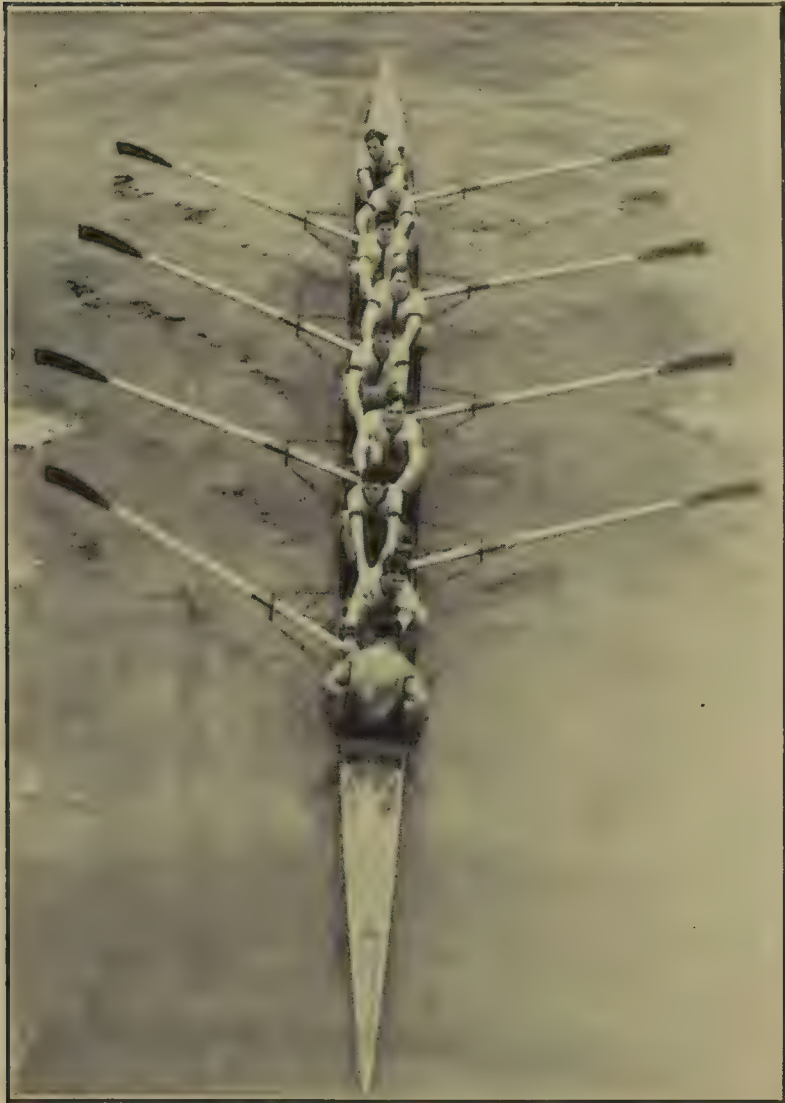
THE SPORT OF THE WEEK ON TURF AND RIVER.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE GRAND NATIONAL OF 1906: PARADING THE COLOURS BEFORE THE EVENT.

The Grand National of 1906 was a great success, the meeting on March 30 being favoured by delightful spring weather and perfect light. John M.P. did not live up to his great reputation, and was not placed. The winner was Prince Hatzfeldt's Ascefic's Silver, ridden by the Hon. A. Hastings.



THE OXFORD CREW PRACTISING.

THE RIVAL CREWS.		
Their Names, Colleges, and Weights.		
OXFORD.		
G.M.Graham (New Coll.) (bow)	st. 11.	10 13 1/2
2. C. H. Illingworth (Pembroke)	...	12 0 1/2
3. J. Dewar (New)	...	12 5
4. *L. E. Jones (Balliol)	...	13 13
5. A. G. Kirby (Magdalen)	...	13 8 1/2
6. +*E. P. Evans (University)	...	13 6 1/2
7. A. C. Gladstone (Christ Church)	...	10 6 1/2
*H. C. Bucknall (Merton)	...	11 3 1/2
(stroke)*	...	11 3 1/2
*L. P. Stedall (Merton) (cox.)	...	8 5
+ Rowed in 1904.		
* Rowed in 1905.		
CAMBRIDGE.		
G. D. Cochrane (Third Trinity) (bow)	st. 11.	10 8 1/2
2. J. H. F. Benham (Jesus)	...	11 6
3. H. M. Goldsmith (Jesus)	...	12 0 1/2
4. M. Donaldson (First Trinity)	...	13 9
5. +*B. C. Johnstone (Third Trinity)	...	12 6 1/2
6. +*R. V. Powell (Third Trinity)	...	12 6 1/2
7. E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	...	11 6 1/2
D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke)	...	11 1
A. G. L. Hunt (Lady Margaret) (cox.)	...	8 1
+ Rowed in 1904.		
* Rowed in 1905.		



THE CAMBRIDGE CREW PRACTISING.



C. H. Illingworth. J. Dewar. A. G. Kirby. G. M. Graham. A. C. Gladstone.
L. E. Jones. H. Gold. E. P. Evans (Pres.). H. C. Bucknall.
L. P. Stedall (Cox.).

THE OXFORD CREW OF 1906.

Photo. Hills and Saunders.



D. C. R. Stuart.
M. Donaldson. H. M. Goldsmith. G. N. M. Bland (Reserve). G. D. Cochrane. J. H. F. Benham.
B. C. Johnstone. S. D. Muttibary (Coach). R. V. Powell (President). J. F. Escombe (Coach). E. W. Powell.
A. G. L. Hunt (Cox.).

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW OF 1906.

Photo. Seaman.

NATAL'S STRUGGLE WITH THE HOME GOVERNMENT: THE COLONY THAT HAS VINDICATED ITS RIGHT TO ADMINISTER JUSTICE.



1. WEST STREET, DURBAN, LOOKING TOWARDS THE TOWN HALL.

6. THE POLICE STATION, PIETERMARITZBURG.

7. THE HOWICK FALLS, NATAL.

4. MR. THOMAS WATT, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, NATAL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON

A TYPICAL TRIAL OF NATIVES IN NATAL: 128 PRISONERS IN "THE DOCK"

2. GENERAL VIEW OF PIETERMARITZBURG.

5. SIR H. MCCALLUM, GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MAUEL AND FOX.

3. THE TOWN HALL AND BATHS, DURBAN.

8. THE TOWN HALL, DURBAN.

9. IN THE GARDENS, PIETERMARITZBURG.

Natal has emerged victoriously from its struggle with the Home Government. The twelve natives who were convicted of the murder of Sub-Inspector Hunt were to have been shot last week at Pietermaritzburg; but the Colonial Secretary exercised the Home Government's right of veto, and the executions were stayed. The colonists were furious, because they considered that the safety of white people could only be ensured by exemplary punishment. Large numbers of natives had come into Pietermaritzburg to see the executions, and had begun to wonder at the

impotence of the Government. The Natal Ministry immediately sent in its resignation, and on consideration the Home Government consented to let the Colony administer justice in the way it thought best to secure the peace and well-being of the whole community, white and black. The executions accordingly took place on April 2. The centre illustration, from a photograph by C. C. Foss, shows a typical trial of Natal natives by a Judge of the native High Court. On the occasion illustrated, 128 tribesmen were charged with faction-fighting.

THE LAST OF A GREAT COLLECTION: THE WORK OF THE BARBIZON SCHOOL AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

FROM THE COLLECTION

OF MR. STAATS FORBES.



HOMEWARDS.—JACQUE.



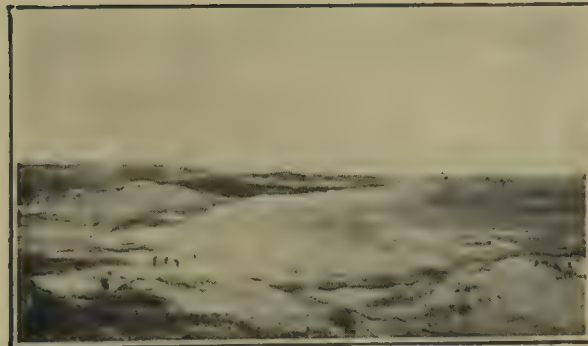
THE CAMPANILE DE DOUAL.—COROT.



DRIVING PIGS INTO A BARN.—JACQUE.



THE CARP POND, FONTAINEBLEAU.—COROT.



MARINE.—DAUBIGNY.



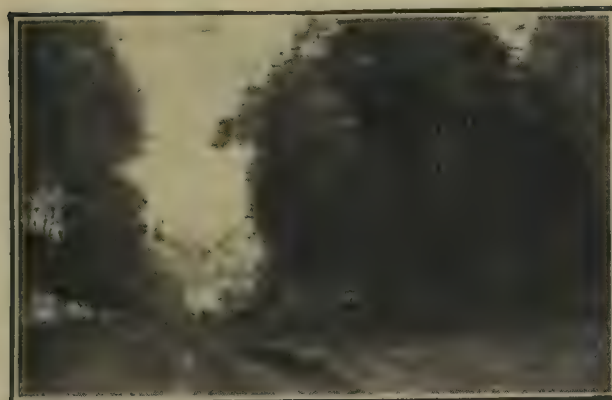
THE STORM.—DUPRÉ.



THE RIVER, SUNSET.—COROT.



EASTERN LADIES IN A WOOD.—DIAZ.



LANE LEADING TO VILLE D'AVRAY.—COROT.



VENUS AND CUPIDS.—DIAZ.



COROT AT WORK.—DAUBIGNY.



PANORAMA OF ROUEN.—COROT.

The collection of pictures by Corot formed by the late Mr. Staats Forbes is now being shown for a few weeks at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. After the exhibition the collection will be dispersed. It includes, in addition to twenty-two choice examples of Corot's art, a large number of representative pictures by the other painters of the Barbizon School—Daubigny, Diaz, Jacque, Dupré, Rousseau, and Troyon.

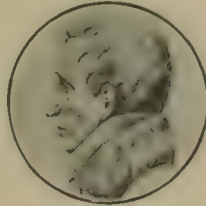
AN ACTORS' HOME FOR ACTORS: COQUELIN'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.



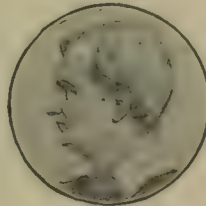
THE MANAGER'S HOUSE.



DELAUNAY.



POTIER.



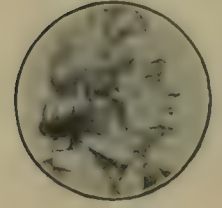
TALMA.



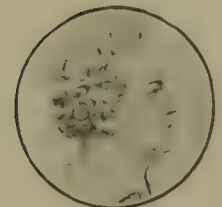
THE EXTERIOR OF THE HOME.



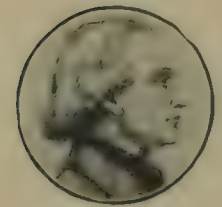
DUMAINE.



LEMAÎTRE.



SAMSON.

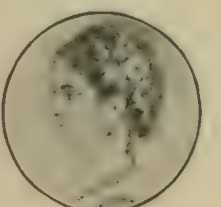


RAUCOURT.



THE COURTYARD AND GARDEN.

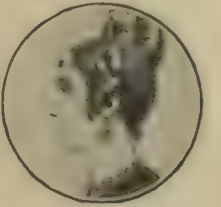
M. Coquelin aîné, the distinguished French actor, has established at Pont-aux-Dames, not far from Paris, a beautiful home where actors and actresses may spend the evening of their days in comfort. The house is on the collegiate system, and stands in charming grounds. It is one of the most interesting retreats near the French capital.



PAILL.



CARVALHO.



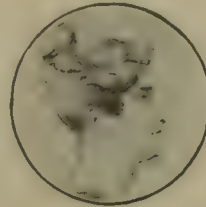
DARVALL.



DEJAZET.



RETIRED ACTRESSES RESTING IN THE PARK.



MARS.



RACHEL.



FALCON.

MEDALLIONS OF
GREAT ACTORS AND
ACTRESSES
DECORATING THE
HOUSE.



VISITORS TO THE HOME, PONT-AUX-DAMES.

A FRENCH PLAY IN AN ENGLISH DRESS AT THE LYRIC.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.

Paul Aubert (Mr. Leslie Faber).



Roger Dautran (Mr. H. B. Irving).

Mauricette (Miss Dorothea Baird).

Madame Dautran (Miss Marion Terry).

MR. H. B. IRVING IN "MAURICETTE," HIS OWN TRANSLATION OF M. PICARD'S "JEUNESSE."

"Mauricette" was produced at the Lyric Theatre on March 31. It is a translation of a play which has been very successful at the Odéon in Paris. The piece is discussed by our dramatic critic in "The Playhouses."

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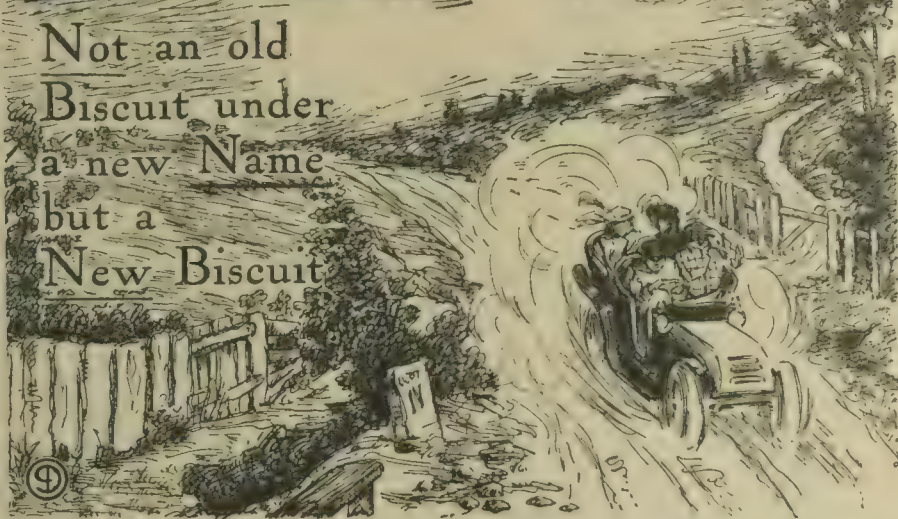
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Mother says my Strength lies
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but I can never see it there —
I'pose I've drunk it!"

"BEST AND GOES FARTHEST"



LADIES' PAGES.

PRINCESS ENA is distributing the orders for her trousseau amongst several dressmakers, and, as usual, these are all what I may call private ones—not large advertising houses, but exclusive people who have a relatively small but aristocratic clientèle. Certain of the dresses of the royal family are, nevertheless, obtained from the large and universally known houses; but strict confidence is always required from the makers, who would give serious offence if they displayed or in any way made matter for publication out of their royal orders. The wedding-train is being embroidered by Spanish workers, and will, after it has served its great "turn," be bestowed upon a church for an altar-cloth. This is a custom that is sometimes followed by Protestant brides also. The Grand Duke of Hesse was married at an altar covered with the white satin that had served for the wedding robe of his aunt, a Princess Anna of Hesse, who died a quarter of a century earlier, after only one year of marriage. Princess Beatrice's own wedding-gown was noticeable for one feature, namely, that it was the first one allowed to be trimmed with the Honiton lace worn by Queen Victoria at her own wedding; it was lent by the late Queen for the first time on that occasion to grace the wedding of her youngest child, the daughter who had never left her, and who was not going to do so even after the wedding. The lace now belongs to Princess Beatrice, together with much more from the fine collection of her late Majesty.

A very smart wedding to open the season was that of Cameron of Lochiel with the daughter of the Duke of Montrose, Lady Hermione Graham, who bears the same name as her grandmother, and therefore one long associated with beauty and grace. This inheritance was brought into the family by one of the Sheridan sisters, who were so famous for their brilliant qualities both of mind and person in early Victorian days. One of those lovely sisters was the mother of the late Marquess of Dufferin, and another, the maternal ancestress of the bride of last week, was that Duchess of Somerset who was chosen to be Queen of Beauty at the Eglinton Tournament. The presents to Lady Hermione and her bridegroom were splendid. It was to be noted how many of the pretty coloured gems that are becoming so fashionable were included. The bride's parents gave her amongst other things a necklace of the deep green peridot mingled effectively with the rich red sparkle of the ruby and with pearls. Her prospective mother-in-law, Lady Margaret Cameron, accompanied the necklace with a pendant to match. Her grandmother, Lady Hermione Graham, gave the bride a sealskin coat with a sable collar—a princely present nowadays. The gift of her sisters and brothers was doubly charming in its domestic sentiment: they presented a



AN ARTISTIC TEA-GOWN.

In crepe-de-Chine, with bands of rich embroidery, the same decoration in more profusion on the sleeve, and having a lace undersleeve. This is a very graceful indoor dress.

beautiful framed miniature of their mother, the Duchess of Montrose, who is, by the way, one of the four tall and lovely Duchesses who held the canopy over Queen Alexandra at her coronation. Amethysts appeared in the bracelet given to the bride by Lady Gwendolen Ramsden, in the pendant of Sir Simon and Lady Lockhart, and in the muff-chain from Lord Greville. Originality is not to be expected in wedding presents, but it was attained in the game-weighing machine given by Sir Charles Tucker, and in the enamel and gilt shrine presented by the Dowager Marchioness of Bute and her daughter.

There were six bridesmaids, in white satin dresses, the skirts full and plain, the bodices cross-over, with revers embroidered in a true-lovers' knot design in pale heliotrope ribbon, and having fichus of heliotrope chiffon round the shoulders; their hats were gauged chiffon, lilac in colour, and trimmed with branches of lilac blossom and its leaves. The bridal gown of white satin was cut Princess-fashion. The bride's mother, the Duchess of Montrose, and her mother, Lady Hermione Graham, were both in heliotrope gowns; the elder lady's being of velvet with a beautiful lace vest; and her Grace in watered chiffon velours, with a scarf of old Brussels point, fixed on at the yoke with several diamond brooches. The Duchess of Somerset also illustrated the popularity of mauve in her Princess gown of fine face-cloth, with a bolero embroidered in shaded silks. Blue was also worn by many guests; the Marchioness of Breadalbane wore navy voile over white glacé, trimmed with point d'Irlande, and a black-and-white hat. Lady Carew had a smart hat in pink with long ostrich-plumes to brighten her black satin coat with white Irish lace collar. The bride's going-away gown was grey face-cloth, made corselet-fashion, with top of embroidered grey chiffon and a bolero trimmed with white lace; a grey chiffon hat with an immense ostrich-feather in the same tint completed the costume.

Some of the Mandarins charged by the Dowager Empress of China to study and report upon the social arrangements of Europe are at present in England; others are now in Germany. Among the rest they are specially ordered by the Empress to note all about women's education in England. How interesting to us it would be if they were able and willing to tell us what makes the Empress Dowager herself, as she has proved to be in China in government, the indispensable, the inevitable person! It is impossible for us to understand it. How Queen Elizabeth held her place against the really extraordinary odds that were against her in all the world we can perceive in history, because we understand the conditions and the character of the people concerned; but these necessary aids to comprehension are wanting about China. The Empress Dowager is really a marvel. Sold as a slave by her poverty-stricken parents, she arrived at the Emperor's harem, and on his death became joint-Regent with the mother of the heir during his minority. The other Regent died, but this one retained power; the young Emperor came of age, but only to beg the Empress Dowager in

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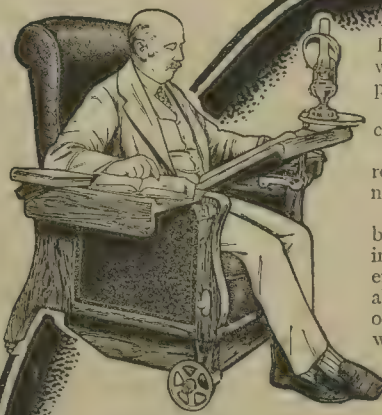
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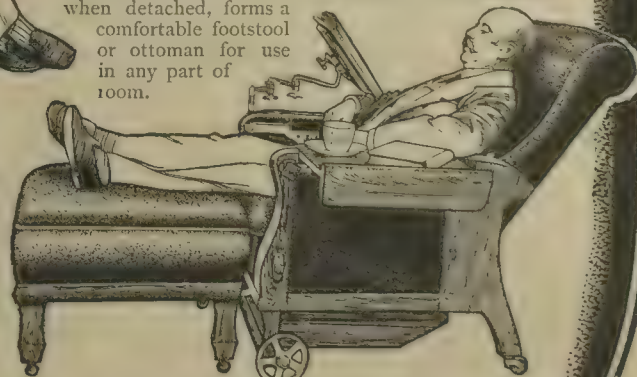


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a public rescript to continue to give the country the benefit of her rule. This wonderful woman seems to be at heart a reformer, but she is cautious and goes slowly. Recently she has issued an edict against the foot-binding of girls; she has given a large subscription to the Women's Hospitals of the American Missions; and now she has announced her intention of founding a university for girls, based on the report of her Commissioners to America and Europe. This is wonderful progress to be made by the ruler in a country where it is taught as part of religion that the female principle in nature is death and evil and the male is like heaven and goodness, and where it has been made a cause of offence against the Christian mission-schools that they taught girls to think for themselves and differently from their fathers; as it was put by a speaker at the Congress of Religions, in Chicago: "If such a practice as giving religious instruction direct to women and girls is allowed, this will have the effect of driving away [alienating] those who value filial piety, propriety, and probity, and all who have a sense of shame"!

It is hoped that the attention of the Chinese students of our position will not be directed to a remarkable exhibition that is to be opened on one of the first days of May at Queen's Hall by Princess Henry of Battenberg. It has been organised by the *Daily News*, and is to display what are called "Sweated Home Industries"; that is to say, all the classes of work done at the East End of London for very low wages by women and children mostly working in their own poor homes. It is stated that a large number of articles will be included in this suggestive exhibition, and that it will be found that this sort of industry produces, after long hours of daily labour, a shockingly small return. I do not understand what practical outcome is anticipated from this demonstration. If the knowledge of the low wage earned by unskilled female labour could be transformed into the practical shape of starting training schools for the girls for domestic service, a well-paid female occupation for which labour cannot be obtained, the display would indeed be useful. For both male and female labour of the unskilled kind is over-abundant, while skilled labour (like domestic service, and especially cooking) is, in fact, not to be obtained in adequate quantity. In all industry that earns wages, of course, some skill is put forth, and some increased rapidity and ability come after practice; but unskilled labour means doing a sort of work which can be quickly learned, and easily done as well as it ever can be done by any person of ordinary bodily capacity with little instruction. If we could but understand that cooking and other domestic work is not unskilled labour of this sort, but the very reverse, we should as a community exert our efforts to provide for the acquirement of skill in this art by poor girls; and in so doing we should at one time diminish the number of those women now seeking wages as workers at the sort of unskilled industries that are to be represented in the



A SIMPLE WALKING-DRESS.

This little gown is made of cloth or summer tweed, with a plain skirt and bolero trimmed with bands of narrow Oriental embroidery, and enamel buttons to harmonise in colouring.

forthcoming exhibition, and by this means increase their wages in the market, and also we should provide for the necessities of our own homes. But unless this is the outcome of the exhibition, I do not know what it will achieve. Sad it is sure to be to look upon.

Novelty obtains chiefly in mantles at this moment. If the great Paris designers are preparing any actually fresh styles in gowns, the secret is still well kept; for though I have been shown a number of models newly imported, truth to tell there is no novelty in any of them, except in detail. They are complicated to the very last degree so far as the details are concerned; but the make is either a corselet or full Princess outline, with a little bolero bodice to overhang the corselet; or else a deep waistbelt, swathed or shaped to the figure, with the upper portion of the corsage set in to the belt in a complication of foldings and fichu-like drapings, and trimmings of various sorts. Perhaps this is in the main what the Season is to present to us; after all, the close-fitting corsage in any form is sufficiently novel amongst us, after we have had positively years of pouched and overhanging and loose-fitted garments, leaving the lines of the female figure but half defined. Now, whether it be a corselet or a separate corsage, the waist and the pretty under-arm line of the natural form are clearly outlined.

It was a happy thought that inspired the management of Messrs. Peter Robinson's last week to make a display of their newest and smartest models on the persons of perambulating young ladies of the show-room. We all know how an obliging girl with a good figure will don one gown or mantle after another to let a possible customer study the effect, but this show was more interesting than that by far, since some thirty girls walked round in procession, each wearing one of the very latest models in mantles or frocks. The prevalence of the corselet skirt was very marked. The colours were light and bright, and tones of mauve were most in evidence. Without exception, elbow-sleeves were seen on the smart frocks, and a vista of extravagance was disclosed by the accompaniment of long gloves dyed to match in colour. The skirts of "dressy" gowns were in every case very long and very full. There are frequently graceful arrangements of folds or lines of braid or other trimmings, or embroidery on the top or belt portions of the corselets.

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ART NOTES.

THE Earl of Crewe, opening the Exhibition of Georgian Art at Whitechapel, had appropriate and even pointed remarks to make about the morals and the manners of the Georgian era, and their effect upon art. That is the golden age of painting in England; and the apparition of Reynolds, Gainsborough, and the rest when the Georges were Kings is as inexplicable in its way as the advent of all that was decorative, and what may be called æsthetical devotion, in the mid-Victorian era. Rossetti, Burne-Jones, William Morris, and Christina Rossetti in one or other of the arts seem to have no part or lot with the moods of the nation that put up the Great Exhibition, and saw in commerce the bond of union between nations and men.

To the Whitechapel show Lord Crewe has himself sent Sir Joshua's portrait of "The Artist as a Young Man," his "Kitty Fisher," and his "Mrs. Crewe and Mrs. Bouverie." These stand, perhaps, better for the brush of Sir Joshua than do the "Portrait of a Lady" (lent by Mrs. Joseph) and the two landscapes (lent by Lord Plymouth and Sir Charles Tennant) for the brush of Gainsborough. Good examples of the art of Hogarth are lent by Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Devonshire; and Romney is fairly represented, as also are Zoffany and Hoppner. The last-named artist seems a link between

the Georgian era and the Victorian, for he had among his sitters Emily Lady Cowper, afterwards Lady Palmerston, a woman who retained sweetness and grace in old age—more rarely retained then than now—and whose pretty wit will always be remembered. She it was who knew Nineveh by this token—that it had "discovered Mr. Layard." The Whitechapel catalogue must have a

him fit reparation. Having won a polemical battle for the protection of the banks of the Thames, he now pays the "Riverside at Twickenham" the homage of a delightful rendering of the beauty he has preserved. Mr. Maccoll has adventured on a transcript of "Stormy Venice," and with great success, though both in art and in life we have come to think ourselves somewhat defrauded by any other conjunction than golden light and that city: particularly unhappy is the Bride of the Sea when the sun does not shine on her. Mr. Maccoll has that architectural sense in which other colourists are often deficient. His stones never topple one over another, and his mastery of perspective is well attested by some of the capital sketches of French churches which he now exhibits.

The London Sketch Club appears in good form at the Graves Galleries. We are taken to Concarneau quay on a wet day by Mr. Terrick Williams; and, indeed, rain and storm seem to be rather insisted upon throughout the show. Mr. Norbury gives us "Hill and Dale" under a monsoon; Mr. Mason's sea is "Storm Tossed," as also is Mr. Fowler's properly ambitious landscape. In Holland Mr. Wilfrid Ball has discerned "Storm Clouds." However, there is variety in all of these; and the work of Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. John Hassall, Mr. Lawson Wood, Mr. Edmund Dulac, and others takes us into quite other tracks.

W. M.



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word of praise for the excellence of its arrangement, and for the amount of information it places within the reach of the visitor (and by no means only the strictly local visitor) to the exhibition.

Mr. D. S. Maccoll has won so much distinction as a writer that perhaps his reputation as an artist suffers something of an undue eclipse. Those who go to the exhibition of his work at the Carfax Gallery will make

throughout the show. Mr. Norbury gives us "Hill and Dale" under a monsoon; Mr. Mason's sea is "Storm Tossed," as also is Mr. Fowler's properly ambitious landscape. In Holland Mr. Wilfrid Ball has discerned "Storm Clouds." However, there is variety in all of these; and the work of Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. John Hassall, Mr. Lawson Wood, Mr. Edmund Dulac, and others takes us into quite other tracks.

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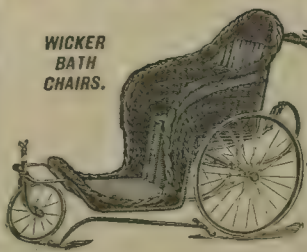
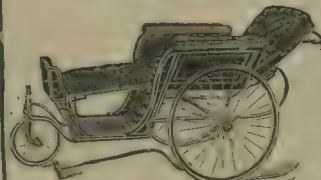
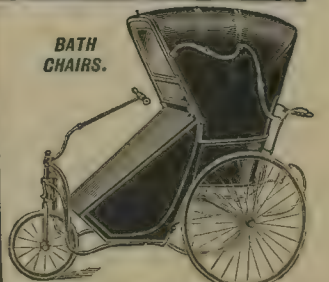
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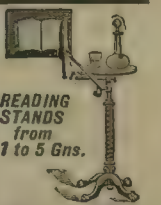
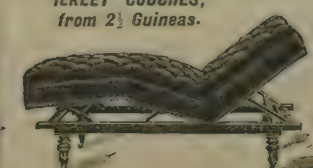
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We notice that the Great Central Railway Company are offering admirable and ample facilities to those desirous of spending Eastertide at places reached by their picturesque and comfortable route. Excursions are announced from London (Marylebone), suburban stations, Woolwich and Greenwich, to all the principal towns and holiday resorts in the Midlands, North of England, North-East and North-West Coast watering-places, Scotland, and Ireland. On Wednesday, April 11, sixteen-day tickets will be issued to Ireland.

At Easter it is now quite the fashion to flit across the Channel to Dieppe, Rouen or Paris, where, on foreign soil, amidst unfamiliar scenery and surroundings, it is not difficult to dismiss from the mind all business worries; and, to enable the journey to be performed economically, the Brighton Railway Company have arranged to run a special fourteen-day excursion via the Newhaven-Dieppe Royal Mail route, through the charming scenery of Normandy and the Valley of the Seine.

The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway will issue excursion tickets to Paris by a special service, via Folkestone and Calais, leaving Victoria at 2.50 p.m. on April 12, reaching Paris at 10.55 p.m. They will also be issued, via Folkestone and Boulogne, by the service leaving Victoria at 2.20 p.m. on April 11, 13, and 14, and at 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 12. They will also be issued by the night mail service leaving Cannon Street at 9.5 p.m. each evening from April 11 to 14, inclusive, via Dover and Calais. Returning from Paris at 2.40 p.m. via Boulogne, or 8.40 p.m. via Calais, any day within

fourteen days. A cheap excursion to Boulogne will leave Victoria at 2.20 p.m. on Saturday, April 14, and Sunday, April 15, returning at 12.5 or 7.10 p.m. on Easter Monday. Cheap return-tickets, available for eight days, will be issued from Victoria to Boulogne from April 11 to 16, inclusive, available by the 10 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. services.

Every facility for the enjoyment of the Easter holidays is afforded by the London and South Western Railway Company, whose excellent programme of excursions and special arrangements is a further evidence of their enterprise in anticipating and meeting the requirements of the holiday-maker. The special advantages gained by selecting the "South-west route" are that you have an unlimited choice of the best holiday resorts, all of which can be reached in a few hours from London, thus avoiding the fatigue of long travel; whilst the exceptionally cheap fares offered allow of considerable economy being effected. Cheap period tickets will be issued from Waterloo Station by fast excursion trains, leaving at convenient times, to Bournemouth (the English Riviera), Swanage, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southsea, Salisbury, Winchester, Brockenhurst (for New Forest), and the South-west generally.

The Great Northern Railway Company's Easter excursion programme this year contains an extensive and varied list of facilities for holiday-makers, and goes to justify the company's claim that they make a speciality of holiday travel. On Thursday, April 12, there are excursions for five, six, or nine days to all the principal stations in the Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire and the North-Eastern districts, and on the same day for five, eight, or eighteen days to the principal stations in Scotland. On Good Friday, Saturday, Easter Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, April 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, excursions will be run for various periods to numerous stations served by the Great Northern.

The Midland Company announce that they have arranged for the following excursions from London (St. Pancras) for the Easter holidays: To the North and Scotland.—On Thursday, April 12, from St. Pancras, for five, eight, or eighteen days, at cheap fares, the eighteen-day tickets being available for return any day up to and including Sunday, April 29, by specified trains. To all parts of Ireland for sixteen days.—From London (St. Pancras) on Tuesday, April 10, via Heysham, and on Thursday, April 12, via Liverpool, to Londonderry, and on Wednesday, April 11, to Dublin, Ballina, Sligo,

Galway, and the South and West of Ireland, via Heysham and via Liverpool; and to Belfast, Londonderry, Portrush, and the North of Ireland by all routes.

For visiting Holland and Germany during the Easter holidays the Great Eastern Railway Company's Royal British Mail Hook of Holland route offers exceptional facilities. Passengers leaving London in the evening, and the Northern and Midland counties in the afternoon, arrive at the chief Dutch cities the following morning. A corridor-train, with vestibuled carriages, dining and breakfast cars, is run on the Hook of Holland service between London and Harwich. From the Hook of Holland through carriages and restaurant-cars run in the North and South German express trains to Cologne, Bâle, and Berlin, reaching Cologne at noon, Bâle and Berlin in the evening.

The London and North-Western Railway Company announce that the ticket-offices at Euston, Broad Street, Victoria (Pimlico), Kensington, and Willesden Junction will be open throughout the day, from Monday, April 9, to Monday, April 16, inclusive, so that passengers wishing to obtain tickets can do so at any time of the day prior to the starting of the trains, and so avoid the crush at the stations. Ordinary and tourist tickets, dated to suit the convenience of passengers, can also be obtained at any time (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted) at the town receiving-offices of the company. Additional express trains will be run, and special arrangements made in connection with the London and North-Western passenger-trains for the Easter holidays.

We understand that the British Automatic Telephone Syndicate, Limited, has secured the British patent for the "Lorimer" system. It is being worked in Canada and the United States of America with such success that the latter country has purchased their rights for something over five million dollars, or one million pounds.

An urgent appeal is made by the governing body of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots for funds to defray the heavy expenditure involved in saving their buildings from collapse owing to insufficient foundations. £30,000 has been expended, a like sum is needed, and the institution is at the end of its resources. Over 4000 families, it is stated, have been saved from calamity by this charity. Donations will be thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. H. Howard, 36, King William Street, London, E.C.

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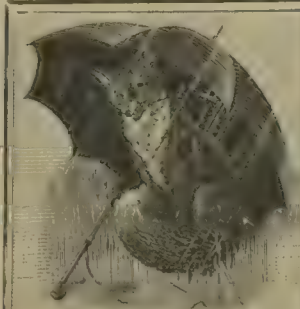
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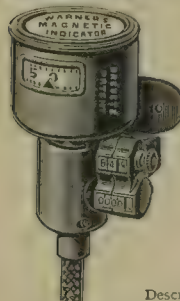
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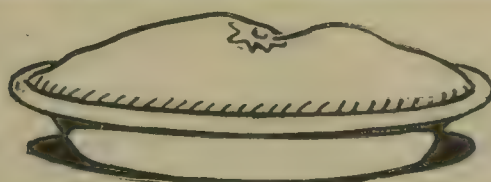
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MUSIC.

IN a preface to a work entitled "Great Composers" (Hutchinson and Co.), the Countess de Brémont remarks that the reading of her pages "may induce many an idle artist to strive in emulation to rival those who have gone before; for though a hard taskmistress, Music is a rich rewarder to all steadfast, conscientious, and loving worshippers." For ourselves we must admit that we have quite failed to find any inspiration of the kind, and can only presume that it is because we are neither idler nor artist; but if we may pretend to any sense of fitness in letters or any knowledge of the lives of the great composers dealt with, we are compelled to remark that Madame de Brémont's work leaves much to be desired. Sentimentality, high-flowing language, an irritating mixture of the present tense with the past, confront us at every turn, while if the author has a sincere feeling for the composer she has sought to honour, it lies successfully concealed beneath a very mountain of mere words. We would not suggest that the author writes any sentence without attaching some meaning to it, but the mere reader is bound to have considerable difficulty in finding where that meaning lies. Here is one example picked out absolutely at random. In writing of Meyerbeer the author says of the composer's enemies: "What strengthens their cases even more is the fact that he spared no money to enhance his successes by such despicable means as a paid clique, bribed journalists, and heavy bets, so framed as to artificially crowd out other operas in favour of his own." And again in the same paper: "Wagner himself, by no means one of the least abused composers, has emptied the vial of his wrath and sarcasm over the head of Meyerbeer, whose exertions on his behalf, when, half starving, he sought the suffrages of the Paris public, the immortal composer of 'Lohengrin' deliberately ignored." When we add with regret that the book is full of sentences like these, it will hardly be necessary to insist that it does little for the cause of music that Madame de Brémont has at heart.

To what extent are we justified in peering into the private diaries of great men? Most sober judges must deplore the bad taste that gives to a public whose claims are of the slightest, intimate revelations that do nothing to glorify the dead and may cause deep concern to the living. In a book entitled "Chopin as Revealed by Extracts from his Diary," and translated from the Polish

of Count Tarnowski by Natalie Janotha, there is much that leaves us well pleased with the thought that most of the Polish pianist's papers were destroyed with the Zamoyski Palace in the fire of 1863. There is nothing sensational in the way of self-revelation in the volume before us; but much that Chopin wrote is sufficiently removed from relationship to his music—which, after all, is our sole concern—to make publication tremble on the verge of offence. Chopin should not be brought before us as a neurotic, over-strung man, but simply as the composer of some of the most fascinating pianoforte

section of the audience is the standard that conductors like Mr. Henry Wood set themselves to achieve with almost unvarying success; the best-equipped listener obtains the largest measure of enjoyment. If any point of criticism is offered by Saturday's concert, it lies in the comparative absence of novelties. From a combination of players as well qualified as those of the Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra, it is not too much to ask for one or two novelties at the fortnightly Saturday concert. Brief mention may be made of Mlle. Chemet, who played Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" with more than common skill, but less than the necessary feeling for the elusive Spanish rhythm.



THE NEW ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR.

music that the nineteenth century gave us. On this account it would be seemly to keep from a public that has no concern with it, all reference to his life that is not associated directly with his music.

The Symphony Concert on Saturday last at the Queen's Hall was in no way remarkable unless for the unvarying excellence of the performance of every item on the programme. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the concert was the high standard that it indicated. One realised that London gives us in these days orchestral concerts that are in no way inferior to those that are to be heard in Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg. The standard of excellence demanded by the most critical

pression space-wall is obtained, a most important point with regard to the efficiency of the motor, and the exhaust-valve is kept cool by the incoming charge, thereby giving life to the valves. No fan is fitted behind the radiator, but fan-blades are inserted in the fly-wheel, which act as a fan. This method absorbs less power than the usual fan, and it cannot get out of order. The governor is adjustable at will, enabling the speed of the engine to be varied from 200 to 1200 revolutions per minute; a hand throttle of special design is also fitted. The lubrication is automatic. Ignition is by means of the "Arrol-Johnston" Electric Magneto. The clutch is of the Hele-Shaw type.

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Arrol-Johnston 12-15 h.p. car is its two-cylinder, horizontal, perfectly-balanced engine, which runs at a normal speed of 800 revolutions per minute. The cylinders are 4½ in. bore by 6½ in. stroke. The design allows of an explosion every revolution of the crank-shaft, the force of which is distributed equally on each crank-pin, so that excessive strains are avoided. The valves are vertical, the suction-valve being over the exhaust-valve. By this arrangement a minimum of compression space-wall is obtained, a most important point with regard to the efficiency of the motor, and the exhaust-valve is kept cool by the incoming charge, thereby giving life to the valves. No fan is fitted behind the radiator, but fan-blades are inserted in the fly-wheel, which act as a fan. This method absorbs less power than the usual fan, and it cannot get out of order. The governor is adjustable at will, enabling the speed of the engine to be varied from 200 to 1200 revolutions per minute; a hand throttle of special design is also fitted. The lubrication is automatic. Ignition is by means of the "Arrol-Johnston" Electric Magneto. The clutch is of the Hele-Shaw type.

CHARACTER IN THE FACE.

Sidelights on an Interesting Subject.

THE one characteristic of all the faces on this collection of photographs is "honesty of opinion."

Each one is a living witness to the efficacy of bile beans as the indispensable household medicine, and there is a story told in connection with each which has at some time made local history. Classes and masses alike are loud in their praise of bile beans, and not without reason, for bile beans are daily proving far superior to all ordinary medicines in the cure of liver and stomach disorders. Extracts are given from a few of the cases selected haphazard from the many hundreds in the possession of the bile bean co. Every home should have a box of bile beans; they suit both adults and children.

Being of a refined and concentrated character bile beans cannot but exert a powerful influence towards robust health; and on this score alone you should rely upon them rather than upon the cheap nauseating drugs so frequently pressed upon the unwary when the genuine article is asked for. In short, bile beans for biliousness owe their success to the uniqueness and excellence of the formula from which they are prepared; the immense curative power concentrated in a single bean (note the large dose required in many old-fashioned medicines); the reliance that can always be placed upon the beneficial action of bile beans; their suitability for both sexes and for all sections of the community; the fact that no one need ever buy a one-and-three halfpenny or two-and-ninepenny box of bile beans without first testing the medicine at the expense of the sole proprietors; and last, but not least, to the unsolicited recommendations received from people of nearly every nationality, class and colour.

Madame Rose Hersee, at one time Prima Donna of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, the Royal English Opera, and the Carl Rosa Opera Company, recently gave her tribute to the efficacy of bile beans. She said: "Being rather a 'livery' person (and most people sometime or other know what that means) I have tried various indigestion remedies, but without much success, until I saw an advertisement of bile beans, and so emphatic were the claims made for them that I determined to give them a trial. The result of the treatment has been quite surprising. I feel quite another woman. Bile beans are, too, delightfully easy to take, and one has not to go through a long course to derive benefit. I am now recommending them right and left amongst pupils and friends."

All sorts and conditions of men are found on a naval ship doing honourable service for their country. It is with the object of serving his fellow-men, whether on sea or land, that Mr. A. E. Gastriel, an hydraulic A.B. on H.M.S. *Trafalgar* felt compelled to give the following testimony to bile beans as a cure for indigestion. Writing from 33 Mess, H.M.S. *Trafalgar*, Devonport, Mr. Gastriel states:

"Just a few words in acknowledgment of the great benefit I have received from your valuable bile beans. After my return from the China Station I was greatly troubled with indigestion and shortness of breath. I tried all sorts of so-called remedies without the slightest benefit, and I gradually grew worse. At times I utterly collapsed from sheer weakness, as I could digest practically nothing. I was advised to try bile beans, which I did. I soon noticed a marked improvement. I could digest my proper ship's rations and my strength returned. After taking three boxes of bile beans I was completely cured. I shall always be proud to tell of my experience."

One of the best-known of artists' models is Miss Violet Eden, of Melbourne Road, Bushey, Herts. This young lady has cause to be thankful to bile beans, for they have recently cured her of a very serious ailment. She writes to the bile bean co. as follows: "I am an artists' model by profession. For three years I suffered from anæmia and general weakness. I grew so thin that my friends thought I was going into a consumption. My face was pale and my lips had scarcely a tinge of colour in them. I suffered terribly, and I could not eat. Food was actually repellent to me. I was constantly troubled with buzzing noises in my head. I grew so weak that I frequently fainted when 'posed' at the studios, and these fainting fits became so frequent that I had to give up my work altogether. I tried all kinds of remedies without avail. One of my girl friends advised bile beans. I began to feel better almost immediately after commencing with them, and was soon able to resume my work. Now I am as strong as possible and can enjoy life like other girls. Bile beans have certainly cured me most marvellously."

The component parts of a penny are copper, tin, and zinc. A penny invested in a stamp has in thousands of instances been the means of changing a life of misery to a life of happiness. Enclose a penny stamp, and your name and address, mentioning *The Illustrated London News*, April 7, 1906, in an envelope addressed to the bile bean co., Leeds. In return you will receive a free sample box of bile beans, the world's greatest family medicine. Send for your box to-day.



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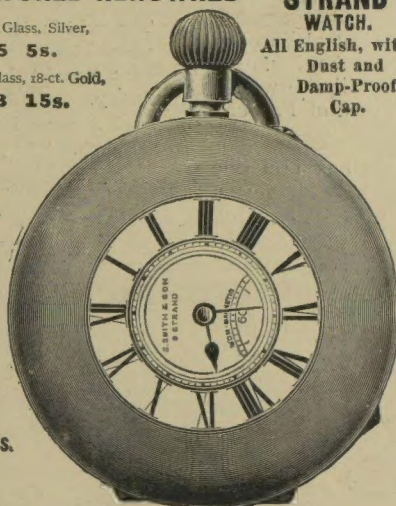
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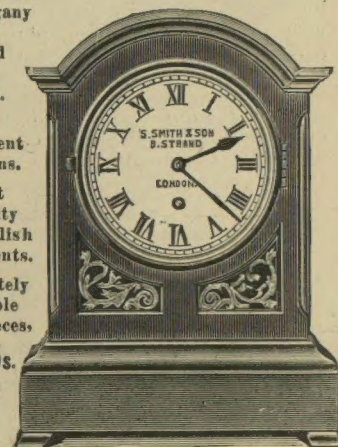
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Pan-Anglican Congress will open on Monday, June 15, 1908. There is to be a corporate communion at Westminster Abbey on the morning of June 15. A series of important meetings will be held at the Albert Hall and the Church House. The Assembly will close on St. John Baptist's Day with a Communion service in St. Paul's Cathedral, a Te Deum, a sermon, and a thank-offering from all parts of the world.

Canon Tetley will preach the annual Shakspeare sermon at Stratford-on-Avon Church on April 29, the Tuesday after the poet's birthday.

The Archbishop of York is holding a series of visitation services among the clergy, and has recently visited Melton and Doncaster. After the religious address there is a social conference meeting, and it has been a great joy to many local workers to meet the venerable Archbishop in personal intercourse.

The interesting announcement is made that the Bishop of London will be the morning preacher at St. Paul's on Easter Day. The venerable Dean Gregory, it is to be feared, does not feel himself strong enough to preach on the chief festival of the Church year, and no substitute could be more welcome than Dr. Winnington Ingram.

Dr. Griffith John, the famous Chinese missionary, will not be able to reach England in time for the May Meetings, as he is to spend some weeks in Canada on his way from the East. It is expected that he will be pressed to accept the Chair of Congregational Union for 1907.

Dr. Wilkinson, Bishop for North and Central Europe, has been staying in Switzerland, but is now beginning a visit to the Pyrenees chaplaincies. He will afterwards proceed to the Anglican stations in the west of France, Brittany, and Normandy.

The Bishop of the Philippine Islands has laid the corner-stone of the new cathedral at Manila. The funds for the building have been given by a lady of Brookline.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 26, 1905) of CHARLES THOMSON, FIRST BARON RITCHIE, of 37, Prince's Gate, and Welders, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, who died on Jan. 9, was proved on March 27 by Charles, Lord Ritchie, and the Hon. Harold Ritchie, the sons, the



PERAMBULATOR BUILT FOR H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK.

The vehicle is a canoe-shaped perambulator, mounted upon very high wheels, fitted with ball-bearings. The car is most graceful in design, and has brass-mounted levers and fittings. It is upholstered in dark-green morocco leather. The hood is covered with the finest rubber-cloth, lined with green cloth. The panels are in the very best coach-painting.


value of the estate being £116,245. The testator gives his portrait by Petty, the casket containing the freedom of Dundee, and the seals used by him as Home


Secretary to his eldest son; the casket with the freedom of Pwllheli to his son Harold; £200 per annum each to his seven daughters, with power of appointment over the capital sum, and an additional £300 per annum to each daughter while unmarried. He leaves the residue of his property, in trust, to follow the Barony.

The will (dated Jan. 4, 1906) of MR. WILLIAM CLARENCE WATSON, D.L., of Colworth House, Bedfordshire, who died on Feb. 7, was proved on March 24 by Mrs. Mary Louisa Watson, the widow, William Donald Paul Watson, and Hugh Goodson Watson, the sons, and Richard Freer Austin, the value of the estate amounting to £329,716. He gives £2000, and an annuity of £1500 to his wife, in addition to the income she will receive from £100,000, the funds of her marriage settlement; £1000 to his secretary, William Frederick Wood; £500 to Richard Freer Austin; and his property at Emberton, Bucks, and Nos. 52 and 53, Victoria Road, Kensington, to his son, William Donald. Three tenths of the residue of his property he leaves to his eldest son, William Donald; two tenths to his son, Hugh Goodson; and five tenths between his daughters.

The will (dated July 18, 1903) of MR. JAMES PERCIVAL CROSS, of Catthorpe Towers, Rugby, and Mortfield-within-Halliwell, Lancashire, who died on Feb. 4, has been proved by Mrs. Ada Mary Cross, the widow, James Leslie Cross, the son, and Herbert Sheperd Cross, the brother, the value of the real and personal estate being £366,985. The testator gives the Catthorpe Towers estate to his son James Leslie, his mother to have the use and enjoyment of the mansion house and furniture, but should she not desire to live there, he gives to her £1500 for furnishing and £150 per annum for the rent of another residence. He also gives certain property at Halliwell, in trust, for his son Henry Percival; £1000, and an annuity of £2200 during widowhood, or £800 per annum should she again marry, to his wife; and such a sum as will produce £500 per annum, in trust, for his daughter Kathleen Ansell. The residue of his property he leaves to his two sons.


The will (dated Dec. 3, 1904) of MR. JOHN THOMAS ARKWRIGHT, of Hatton House, near Warwick, who died on Feb. 12, was proved on March 22 by John Peter Arkwright and Ferdinand George Arkwright, the sons,






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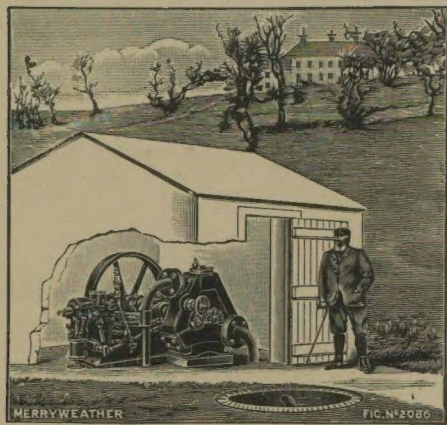
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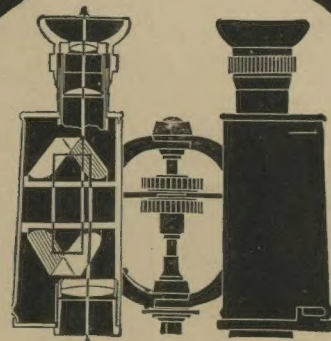
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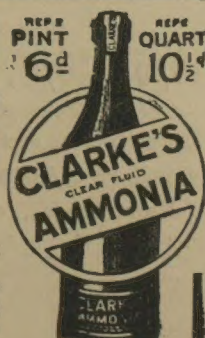
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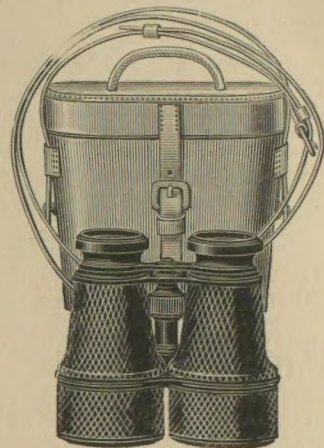
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the value of the estate being £121,125. The testator gives £23,000 to his son Ferdinand George; £8000, in trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Emmeline Louisa Hunter; £5000, in trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Laura Jane Dugdale; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his son John Peter.

The will (dated Nov. 7, 1905) of Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON, of Arkley Hall, near Aspatria, Cumberland, who died on Feb. 17, has been proved by the Hon. Arthur Henry Holland Hibbert and Alfred Russell Fordham, the value of the estate being £71,044. The testatrix gives her real and leasehold property at Wigton and Keswick to her brother, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.; £4000 each to her nephews, Alfred Russell Fordham and Edward Wilfrid Fordham; £2000 each to her nephews and nieces, Wilfrid Lawson, Arthur Lawson, Mabel Curwen, Ellen H. Hibbert, Lucy Thurston, Josephine Lawson, Godfrey Lawson, and John

Gurney Fordham; £2000, in trust, for Hilton and Peter Lawson; and £1000 to the Rev. Edward Russell Curwen. She also gives £1000 each to the Cumberland Infirmary, the London Temperance Hospital, the National Life-Boat Institution, and the British and Foreign Bible Society; and £250 each to the United Kingdom Alliance, to the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, and the Anti-Vivisection Society. The residue of her property she leaves to her brothers, Wilfrid and William, and her sister Catherine Fordham.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1899) of the REV. SIR RICHARD FITZHERBERT, BART., of Tissington Hall, Ashbourne, Derby, and Nettleworth Manor, Mansfield, Notts, who died on Jan. 4, was proved on March 24 by Dame Mary Ann FitzHerbert, the widow, and William FitzHerbert, the son, the gross value of the real and personal estate being £530,548. The testator gives £25,000 and the West Farleigh Hall Estate, Kent, to

his son William; £35,000 to his son Edward Henry; £35,000 in trust for his son Richard Arkwright; £25,000 in trust for his daughter Violet Annie; £6000, £1000 per annum, and the use and enjoyment of Nettleworth Manor to his wife; and £300 each to his sisters Frances Theresa Harcourt Vernon, and Agnes Rebecca Martin. He settles Tissington Hall on his son Hugo Meynell, and leaves to him the residue of his property.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1903) of MR. CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, of 34, Princes Gate, Chairman of the German Bank of London, who died on Feb. 19, was proved on March 19 by Herman Charles Rodewald, the son, and William Henry Whitfield, the value of the estate being £91,880. The testator gives £2500 to his son Herman; £200 each to his executors; £9000, in trust, for his daughter Hilda Mary, and an additional £500 should she be unmarried; and the residue of his property to his children.

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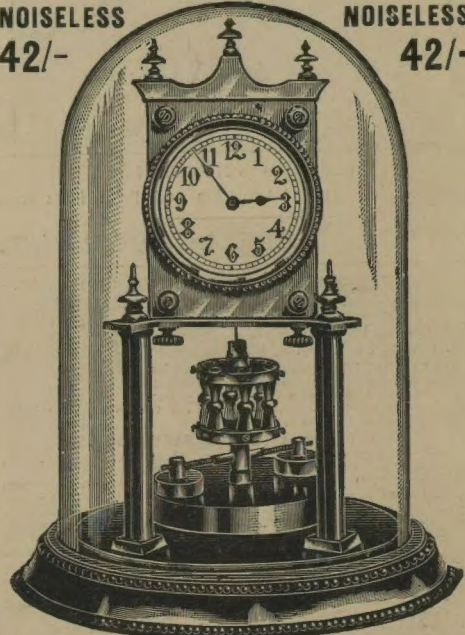
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